BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

AS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1852.....NO. 28.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months, Without change,		3 00
Do. do.	6 do.	do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do.	do.	8 00
Do. do.	6 do.	renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do.	do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is in the basement of Mr. H. R. Nixon's dwelling, corner of Princess and Second streets, immediately opposite the Jail, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v8-tf

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, cash.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

REUBEN & E. H. GRANT

HAVE formed a co-partnership under the firm of R. GRANT & BROTHER—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, COMMISSION BUSINESS, &c. Our principle aim will be to please. Location Water Street, fifth door above Holmes' corner, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 2nd, 1852 23-6t

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations for shipping, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

☞ Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

D. L. BURBANK,
(Successor to Hatch & Burbank.)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

WEST & HEWLETT.

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C.
October 24, 1851 7-1y

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.

Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.

I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.

I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses—or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852 24-tf

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851 London's wharf.

NEW AND FRESH 2,000 lbs. Candy, all qualities; 5,000 lbs. Nuts, fresh and good; 25 boxes superior Lemons. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

TOBACCO, Tobacco.—Just received per schr. Express, a fine lot of Tobacco which will be sold very cheap.—Call at the siga of the Trunk, Front street.
Sept 25 D. L. BURBANK.

JUST IN TIME, per Schr. Jonas Smith, three days from New York. 25 bbls. Canal Flour; 10 firkins extra Butter; 3 bbls. Cider Vinegar. Low for cash, at
m5 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

General Notices.

5,531 ACRES PINE LAND,

FOR SALE NEAR THE SEABOARD OF GEORGIA, in the county of Glynn, and lying for several miles along the Brunswick and Alatahama Canal, (now in process of completion,) the outlets of which being North on the Alatahama River opposite Darien, and South on Turtle river at Brunswick, and within a short distance of navigable water on Turtle River, a little above Brunswick. These lands being in one body, well timbered, and having great facilities for water carriage, make them desirable for TURPENTINE or MILL TIMBER. If desired, credit will be given on a part of the purchase, upon good security. Apply to either
ALEX. MITCHELL,
S. Z. COLLINS.
Darien, Feb. 18, 1852 27-2m

TO STOCK RAISERS.

THE subscriber having obtained from a celebrated stock raiser of Caswell county, A FINE YOUNG JACK, respectfully informs those desirous of raising Mules, that he will stand him at his place, near Long Creek Bridge, at the following rates:—Eight dollars for insurance, and five dollars the season. T. H. WILLIAMS.
Long Creek, March 9, 1852 27-3t

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that beautiful house and lot situated on front street, next door south of the M. E. Church. The Lot is 66, by 165 feet; the house is 30 by 49 feet, and has four Rooms on the first and two on the second floors, with a fire place in each room; it has also a pantry and kitchen attached; a negro house and well of first rate water in the yard, and an excellent garden. This property is very valuable and bids fair to be more so, alike with the whole of Wilmington property which is bound to increase in value owing to the constant immigration to it and the internal improvements now in progress and in contemplation. Those who want to settle permanently in Wilmington and wish a pleasant family residence, would do well to embrace this opportunity of purchasing as they may never expect to better themselves in a pleasant home. Terms, one fourth of the purchase money will be required in cash; the balance in three equal instalments of six, nine months, with bonds and securities, negociable at Bank. Possession given the first of October next. For further information apply soon to A. A. B. SOUTHALL, Agent
For S. P. IVEY.
March 11, 1852 27-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style of A. J. & T. J. JONES, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission, Forwarding and Agency Business;* and have taken the place lately occupied by Messrs. Gause & Bowden, where they will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to their care.
A. J. JONES,
T. J. JONES.

WE take pleasure in informing our friends and the public in general, that we are prepared to give all business entrusted to us, efficient and personal attention. We have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations for Shipit house and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Liberal CASH advances made on consignments.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr. Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CÆSAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.

The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.
S. EMANUEL.
Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852 22-tf
Fayetteville Observer copy and send bill as above.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, } Superior Court of
DUPLIN COUNTY. } Law.

ORDERED by the Court, that the rule heretofore made, that the State Docket shall be called on Monday of the Term be rescinded, and that hereafter the Civil Docket shall be taken up as heretofore, and the calendar of criminal cases called on Thursday of each Term; and the Clerk of the Court is instructed to publish notice of this order, to the end that suitors, witnesses, and others, may take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.
Teste, H. SULLIVAN, Clerk.
Dec. 24, 1851 16-tf

Valuable Land and Dwelling House for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his place on the Masonboro' Sound road, about two miles from Wilmington. The LAND contains about NINE HUNDRED ACRES, of which six or seven in the immediate vicinity of the House are cleared and improved; the balance is turpentine land. There are two tasks of new boxes, one year old.

The improvements are a comfortable and well finished two story dwelling house, with suitable out houses, a well of good water, and also a thriving nursery of choice young fruit trees. The above will be found worthy the attention of those desiring a healthy and pleasant residence in the vicinity of town. From its nearness to Wilmington, it may be confidently expected to increase rapidly in value. Apply on the premises to L. HOLMES.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11, 1851 56-3d—10-wtf

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN.

THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his country and town friends for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and examine his stock of Groceries, which consists in part of the following articles:—Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Wines, &c.; Flour, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Soap, Candles, Dry Beef, Shoes, Domestic Cotton Yarns, Teas, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Call at the old stand, Market street, in front of the Carolina Hotel.
THOS. C. CRAFT.
Oct. 10, 1851.

General Notices.

KEEP COOL.

THE subscriber has received one cargo of ICE, and has two others under way. In addition to important improvements in his old house, he has rented another, to guard against the contingency of being out on the 4th July. He can now insure a supply during the Summer, unless fire or other casualties should render ineffectual his arrangements.
A. PAUL REPITON.
Wilmington, Feb. 13th, 1852 23-tf

HACKERS AND ROUND SHAVES.

L. WOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., would most respectfully inform dealers in the above articles that he has much improved in the manufacture of his heretofore unsurpassed HACKERS and ROUND SHAVES, and has reduced the price so as to successfully compete with Northern.

He is now manufacturing them in large quantities, with a view of supplying the trade, and would be thankful for orders for any quantity.

Address L. WOOD, or J. M. ROBINSON, who is my Agent in Wilmington. L. WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-6m

New and Rare Inducements.—Richland, Onslow County.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Onslow, their customers and friends, that they have opened a store at Richlands, where may be had the cheapest and best selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods that has ever been imported in this or any other place Also, an elegant assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the latest fashions and superior workmanship. BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS of all qualities and prices; together with a large stock of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, FLOUR, CHEESE, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c., with a variety of other articles in this line, which they offer at Wilmington wholesale prices. Spun Cotton of all Nos. In fact, every article that is usually kept in a country store, may be found at this establishment. They respectfully call the attention of their friends to their stock, and solicit their examination of the same before purchasing elsewhere, as they feel confident that they can offer better bargains than have ever before been offered in this market. Come and try, and you will be convinced that the cheapest store in this State, is that of
STERN & BROTHER.
Richlands, Onslow Co., January, 1852. 19-3mw

REMOVAL.

L. N. BARLOW has removed to the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, three doors below J. D. Love's Furniture Warehouse, and has opened an entire fresh stock of GENUINE GROCERIES, which will be sold at REDUCED RATES, in quantities to suit purchasers.
January 9, 1852 18

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.
Great Reduction in Prices!

THE CASH PRINCIPLE ADOPTED! CHEAPNESS and Excellence the order of the day! The subscriber has opened in the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, a splendid assortment of **Genuine Groceries, Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c.**

Also, **Fine Liquors and Wines,** all of which have been purchased since the first of October, for cash, and will be sold correspondingly low, at wholesale and retail. Call and examine. L. N. BARLOW.
January 9, 1852 18

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by mail will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JAMES S. IVES is now prepared to repair WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of all descriptions, at his stand on Market Street, under the Carolina Hotel. Having served the regular apprenticeship under the best workmen, and being determined to spare no pains to please, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who place work in his hands.

He has just received and WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Gold Levers, of M. J. Tobias & Co., Cooper, Johnson, Robinson, Harrison, Samuel, and other makers; Gold Anchor Levers, Gold and enamelled dials, Gold Duplex, Lepine and Vertical Watches, Silver Levers and Lepines,—New England Clocks and Time Pieces, Ladies Gold Chains, Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains, Seal and Keys, Lockets, Bracelet Clasps, Gold Ear Rings and Pins in sets, Topaz and other stone Bracelets, and all Gold, do. do., Emerald Sapphire, Garnet Pearl, Enamelled and Gold Breast Pins, do. do. do. Finger Rings, Gold Pencil Cases, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Shields, Gold Studs, Sleeve Buttons, &c. Also silver tea and table Spoons, and a variety of plated ware.

SPECTACLES:—Gold, Silver, Steel, and German Silver Spectacles with Perif-cal Glasses, a new and superior article to suit all eyes. I also have Pistols of all kinds for sale, including a new style of patent pocket Revolver. And a fine assortment of extracts for the toilet.

LECOULTER RAZORS, a new and splendid article.—All of which will be sold at as low prices as can be bought in North Carolina, or New York.
Wilmington, Oct. 23d, 1851 40-1d—7-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles: also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

☞ Vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

SNUFF—SNUFF. Fresh from the factory of Outcalt, and John Dill & Son; warranted equal to any in the United States. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

FRESH GROCERIES, per Schr. A. J. DeRosset.
25 whole and 10 half bbls. extra Family Flour, fresh
20 bags best Laguyra Coffee; [ground;
5 bbls. best refined Sugar;
1 dozen bottles Lime Juice, fresh. Low for cash, at
m6 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 48-tf

SNUFF, SNUFF. 15 half bbls. J. D. Outcalt's, in small bladders, superior. For sale low by
o31 WILKINSON & ESLER.

LADIES' GAITERS MANUFACTURED IN WILMINGTON.—We are manufacturing Ladies' Gaiters of all kinds at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store, and will warrant them superior to any in the market. We confidently expect the patronage and support of the citizens, as this is the only Manufactory of the kind in the State. There can always be found in store, Ladies Shoes of every variety; Gent's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; and all admit that our Children's Shoes are the handsomest ever before offered in this market.

We are now receiving our Spring stock; call soon and take the first chances. JONES & GARDNER.
March 10, 1852

MATCHES—MATCHES. 50 gross, with and without sulphur. For sale low, by
f27 WILKINSON & ESLER.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me up to January 1st, 1852, are informed that their bills are ready, and a settlement will be required in all cases.
C. MYERS, Hatter.
Jan. 15.

LIQUORS AND WINES.—30 bbls. superior Monongahela Whiskey; 18 do. N. E. Rum; 15 do. Apple Brandy; 10 do. Domestic Gin; 10 ½, ¼ ¼ casks old French Brandy; 5 ½ casks old Madeira and Port Wine. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

CHEESE.—123 boxes prime Cheese, received and for sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

SOAP AND CANDLES.—20 boxes each. For sale by M. McINNIS.

WHITE WHISKEY.—20 bbls. in store; 40 do. to arrive, and for sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

Schools.

SCHOOL IN SWANSBORO', N. C.

THE Spring Term of this School will commence on the 19th of January, under the immediate controll of E. H. Remick. Parents and guardians wishing to patronize the school, may be assured that it will be kept in operation, and that all possible exertions will be made to sustain its increasing popularity. To young men desirous of qualifying themselves to teach, a rare opportunity is offered.

Ample arrangements have been made for boarding, the price vary'ng from five to six dollars per month, including washing, lights, &c.

The subscriber and Thomas B. Holland, Esq., residing within half an hour's walk of the School, will accommodate those who prefer to board out of town.

It may be proper to observe, that Swansboro' being situated upon an arm of the sea, and only three miles from it, is decidedly pleasant and healthy. D. A. HUMPHREY.
Swansboro', Onslow county, Jan. 1852. 21-3mw

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department.
N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf

P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

FEBRUARY 24th.

RECEIVED THIS DAY AT THE BOOKSTORE:

Report of the Forrest Divorce Case:—containing the full and unabridged testimony of all the witnesses, the affidavits and depositions, together with the Consuelo and Forney letters, and a likeness of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest. This edition is published under the direct supervision of the Law Reporter of the New York Herald, and is the only one containing the suppressed testimony.

The Mysteries of Freemasonry—containing all the Degrees of the order conferred in a Master's Lodge, as written by Capt. Wm. Morgan; all the Degrees conferred in the Royal Arch Chapter and Grand Encampment of Knights Templars, Knights of the Red Cross of the Christian mark, and of the Holy Sepulchre, &c. &c.—revised and corrected to correspond with the most approved forms and ceremonies in the various Lodges of Freemasons in the United States.

ALSO,

The School for Husbands; by lady Bulwer Lytton.

Sketches in France; by Alex. Dumas, author of Monte Christo. We know not when we have read so interesting a work.

Yankee Yarns and Yankee Letters; by Judge Halliburton.

Home and its influence; a Domestic story. An exquisite tale for the home circle.

Count of Monte Christo; by Dumas.

The Life and Adventures of John A. Murrell, the Great Western Land Pirate; 22 elegant and spirited engravings.

The Life and Adventures of Joseph T. Hare, the Bold Robber and Highwayman, with 16 elegant and spirited engravings.

The Life and Adventures of the Accomplished Forger and Swindler, Col. Monroe Edwards—20 descriptive engravings.

The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and well selected stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Liquors, &c., which he selected from the first manufacturs in the Northern cities, and offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

Drugs.—Castor Oil, per gallon or dozen; Epsom Salts; Bermuda Arrow Root; Pul. Jalap; Pul. Rhubarb; Pul. Ipecac; Pul. Columbo; Pul. Senna; Liquorice; Cauthaides; Bi. Carb. and Sal Soda; Cr. Tartar; Magnesia; Peruvian Bark; Seidlitz and Soda Powders.

Chemicals.—Syr. of Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Iron; Iodide of Lead; Iodide of Mercury; Iodide of Potassa; Chloroform; Sw. Spts. Nitre; Aq. Ammonia; Sulph. Æther; Hoffman's Anodyne; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Act. Plumbi; Sulph. Zinci; Strychnine.

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Putty, and Oil.—White Lead, pure, extra and No. 1; Chrome Green, dry and in oil; do. Yellow, dry and in oil; Verdigris, dry and in oil; Venitian, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Fire Proof Paint; Patent Zinc Paint; Brushes, all sizes and kinds; Putty; Linseed and Train Oils; Lamp Oil; Varnish.

Patent Medicines.—Townsend's, Sands, Webster's, Bull's, Keeler's, and Carpenter's SARSAPARILLA; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Swain's Panacea; Indian Panacea; Spencer's Bitters; Oxygenated Bitters; Pain Killer; Tarrants Aperient; Tarrants Ext. Cubebs and Copaiva; Peter's, Beckwith's, Clickener's, Brandreth's, House's, Lee's, Spencer's, Wistar's, Scott's, Anderson's, Keeler's, Hull's, Wright's, Tyler's, Moffatt's and Leidy's PILLS, &c. &c.

For sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices, by
o24] WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country.* Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington, July 25, 1851

GARDEN SEEDS. Just received from Wethersfield, a large assortment of Garden, Grass and Flower Seeds.—For sale cheap, by C. DuPRE, Druggist & Chemist, Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

N. B. Daily expected, a few bbls. Onion Setts.

GLASS! GLASS! Just received per Schr. Mary Powell a full assortment of Window Glass, direct from the factory. Dealers can be supplied by the quantity at New York and Philadelphia prices. For sale, wholesale and retail, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. A full assortment always on hand For sale, wholesale and retail, by
W. H LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

THE GREAT DELICACY! The cheapest and best article in use. Orvis Corn Starch, extra quality, for puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, Custards, &c. Each package contains recipes for making the above articles. Price 12½ cents per package. For sale wholesale and retail, by
m5 WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

New Livery Stables.—Fire Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851 14-tf

RAISINS—RAISINS. 100 boxes new and good. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—47v3] Contractors and Builders.

From the Nashville Union.

The Effect of Kindness.—BY CHARLES M. DENIE.

I saw a flower upon the ground
In faded beauty lying;
No more it shed a fragrance round—
Unnoticed it lay dying.
I picked it up with tender care,
With moisture fresh relieving,
And soon that flower upon the air
Perfume again was breathing

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1852.

☞In the report of the proceedings of the Democratic meeting of Tuesday night, 9th, the name of Daniel S. Sanders, Esq., appears among the delegates to the District Convention at Wilmington, and that of John A. Sanders, Esq., among the delegates to the State Convention at Raleigh. We are requested by Col. Miller, the Chairman of the meeting, to state that after consultation with the appointees, he has deemed it proper and expedient to change these appointments, so as to place Daniel S. Sanders among the Delegates to Raleigh, and John A. Sanders among those to Wilmington.

The Mails.

The just complaints of the citizens and the press of Wilmington having been brought to the notice of the department by our courteous and attentive Representative, Mr. Ashe, we are happy to state that more satisfactory arrangements have been and are about to be made. In a communication to Mr. Ashe, the Assistant Post Master General says:

Two daily mails are regularly made up at Washington City, and sent to Wilmington, N. C.,—morning and evening. The morning line from Wilmington, (coming north) conveys pouches containing mail matter for Strickland's, Warsaw, Goldsboro' and Rocky Mount, and for routes branching from those points, and these offices are again supplied by the afternoon line, with all others intermediate between Weldon and Wilmington. Mails for points north of Weldon, are forwarded twice a day from Wilmington.

Instructions have not yet been given to make up two daily mails from Richmond and Petersburg, Va., to Wilmington; but this may be done, if necessary.

We hope that hereafter all will go on smoothly. Of one fact we are convinced; so long as we, by our silence, signify our acquiescence in inadequte accommodations, so long will we be confined to such accommodations. The Departments, like other people, suppose that we know our own business best, and if we are satisfied with little will be perfectly willing to let us remain so. Neither Congress nor the heads of departments can be personally cognizant of everything, and it is our duty to keep them apprized of our wants, and use every proper effort to obtain what we have a right to ask and what is our just due.—Modesty is a good thing in its place, but submitting to neglect and injustice is a very different thing, and far from commendable.

Price and his Horse.

Price's *tolerably* good looking confederate replies to the question of his *in*tolerably good looking neighbor of the Herald in Wednesday's paper, in the words following, to wit: Our associate pleads guilty as regards eating the horse, in a metaphorical sense; but not guilty as regards swallowing the spurs. The latter have been devoured by a man who has a *galloping* consumption. He furthermore states that the horse is as good horse as ever he did eat, and tastes remarkably like North Carolina ham. Indeed, somebody says that Mr. Price sold his horse to save his *bacon*. He has recently been heard to offer a reasonable sum for a horse, but not his kingdom, nor even his tater patch.

P. S. The "worthy" denies most emphatically that he is "*death* on markets," and insists strenuously that he is the very *life* of them.

☞The Herald of Wednesday tells a snake story. The snake was a rattlesnake 7 feet 10 inches long. 10 inches in circumfereace, and had 37 rattles and a button, and was therefore estimated to be over forty years of age. He was captured by a negro near Long Creek, in this county.

The Electoral Vote.

Last week the Senate, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted a resolution declaring that the number of electoral votes to which each State shall be entitled in the next Presidential election, shall be equal to the number of members of Congress under the census of 1850. A different impression had been very generally entertained. Will not some action become necessary in laying off the electoral districts, in view of this change? Will it be necessary to call an extra session of the Legislature?

☞We need not call attention to the communication of Mr. McRae, which will be found in another column. It is upon a subject of vital importance to our community, and as such, will be read by every person feeling an interest in our commerce. It is also, in some measure, a personal explanation, and it is due to Mr. McRae, that it should receive that attentive perusal which may be necessary to remove any misapprehensions in regard to the course or position of its writer.

The New English Prime Minister.—The names of leading English statesmen are so frequently changed by their accession to titles, that there is some difficulty in "keeping the run" of them. It seems that the present Earl Derby, the new Premier, is no other than Lord Stanly, for many years leader of the Tory party in the House of Commons. His first title of "Lord," was simply by courtesy, he being the eldest son of a peer. He is now a peer himself, having succeeded to the family title, and a seat in the Upper House.

☞The Steamer Asia arrived at New York on the 12th inst, with dates from Liverpool up to the 28th ult. The relations between France and Austria were less friendly than they had been. France had protested against the increase of the duties upon French goods in Austria, and this jarring of commercial interests had produced some coolness between the governments.

England.—Lord Derby had given to Parliament a short programme of principles which would govern the new administration. It repudiates the financial measures of Lord John Russell, and expresses most unreservedly a preference for the principles of the American tariff, rather than the free trade system of Sir Robert Peel.

Italy was tranquil.

The Queen had entirely recovered, and recently attended a bull fight at Madrid.

New Hampshire.

The complete triumph of the Democrats in the recent election in New Hampshire, affords us grounds of rejoicing upon more accounts than one. It is the first State election this year, and as such, is a cheering presage of future success. The election of a Democratic Legislature secures the choice of a Democratic United States Senator in place of that rank abolitionist, John P. Hale, who was put in the position which he has disgraced by a coalition of Whigs and Abolitionitss against the regular Democrats. Moreover, the present is a distinct triumph of the National Democrats over both the Whigs and Free Soilers. Dr. Martin, the Democratic candidate, came out in favor of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the discontinuance of all agitation upon the subject of slavery. His two competitors—Sawyer, Whig, and Attwood. Abolitionist, came out against that law. And yet Martin obtained a clear majority of *all* the votes cast, outnumbering *both* his competitors put together. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the course, nothing more cheering than the position, of the Democrats in New England, outside of Massachusetts, where many of them are as bad as the Whigs, and in Vermont, where they can hardly be said to have any existence.

☞The Legislature of New York has passed a bill incorporating the crystal palace for a World's

Seasonable.

The refreshing verdure of the man who asked us yesterday, if we were not "making a heap of money," (editors making money!) might have convinced us of itself that Spring was about—but when this was further confirmed at night by a serenade from two mosquitoes—a lady and gentleman—we owned up to the fact—we 'fess'd the corn and caved in. There's no disputing the thing any longer—it *is* Spring—and yet our papers that used to be so redolent of flowers and hours, and roses and noses, and eyes and flies, and bliss and —— smack, are all as prosaic as so many barrels of soft soap. "The harp that once through Tara's halls," etc., is silent as a dead mill-stone; in fact, the editors have all got married, and are thinking of nothing but pork and molasses. "To what base uses may we return, Horatio." Yes, sir-ee.

Apropos of Spring, and getting married, and all that sort of thing, the American Review for March tells a story of a couple in New York, who got married during the very cold weather before New Year's day. When Spring came, a *sudden thaw* let loose all the fond vows of the courtship and honey-moon, which had been frozen up during winter. As protestation after protestation became audible, the husband, who had got pretty essentially cured of his weakness, turned to his wife in breathless surprise:—"Surely, Mrs. Jones," said he, "I never talked such nonsense, or, if I did, you were not such a confounded fool as to believe me." Jones felt right mean, not a doubt of it, and so would any of us if our talk during the winter could only be thawed out in the Spring. Most people, no doubt, recollect the story of the Varmount or some other New England stage driver, whose horn, on being set close to the fire after a long day's driving in the cold, did incontinently d—n the horses—the passengers—the coach, and finally its own old buttons, and then solaced itself by playing Yankee Doodle, Hail Columby and other "National airs with variations." All of these sounds had, unquestionably, been deposited in it in a rudimental state by the driver, and only required the warmth of the fire to thaw them out.

But what has all this to do with Spring? Not much, we confess; not much. And yet there must have been some connection of ideas, or we would not have glided into it; perhaps, and the reflection is a painful one, we have felt that there is more of truth than poetry in the idea that few of us could bear to have our professions of a few months thawed out and brought into judgment against us. Few of us could bear even our own scrutiny, leaving out that of the world. Few, very few indeed.

But the world has another aspect, perhaps a brighter one. Nature, like a little child, seems to peep out timidly, as if afraid to trust herself abroad. Still, through the purity and brightness of early Spring we can look to the faded blossoms and withered leaves of Autumn, and through the playful innocence of the child we can see the man or the woman, wearied and worn down with the cares and the sins of life, sinking to the grave, and glad to find a resting place even in the mouldering dust. As for the great majority, they seem to act as though they had been built by contract, at a price too low to afford them any souls, they display so little evidence of having such an article, and are so totally reckless of what amount of responsibility they pile upon it.—There is very little chance of *their* being sent to the warm place, for they have nothing to send there.

Then again, Spring is the time for love. To say nothing of the snortle-doves and other feathered songsters good to eat, we feel convinced that our two mosquitoes were either married or about to be.—There was perfect harmony in their song, and its effect upon us was so striking—it so deeply engaged our attention, that we could by no means sleep until they had ceased their billing and cooing—'specially the billing. And then our friend, the white dog in the next yard, *he* felt bad. Instead of walking forth in all his dog-like majesty, and viewing with intelligent and approving eye the works of nature and the improvements of art, there he was, ignobly tied fast—chained in a back-yard, and forced to look directly upwards if he wanted to see the "blue ethereal."

No dog of his kindred,
No puppy was nigh,
To reflect back his blushes
Or give sigh for sigh.

Poor fellow, he complained most bitterly; and when, in answer to his plaintive moanings, we heaved a portion of a broken pitcher at his head, the last drop had been added to the cup of his sorrow, and it run over. His overloaded heart found relief in a dismal howl, which finally tapered off into a good round anathema. It had come at last; he had tried all winter to swear, but this crowning indignity loosened his tongue and he spoke out. Having achieved this feat, he went asleep, and—so did we. Spring is a remarkable season, and becomes musical—when the bull-frogs get about. In our sleep we dreamt that we had fallen into a pond, and that fourteen thousand frogs were croaking around us. One big, fat fellow was mounted on the tip-end of our nose, watching a favorable opportunity to jump down our throat. We woke up and discovered that it was only a stranger within a few doors of us, who was *quietly* sleeping. Quietly indeed!

☞The Commercial of Tuesday last, speaking of the dissent of some gentlemen of the whig party from the proceedings of the meeting of Monday week, and their refusal to serve as delegates to Raleigh, says: "The Journal is very much delighted at the incident; praises them warmly, and calculates on a great deal of mischief." In the latter clause of the sentence just quoted, the Commercial perpetrates a great mistake. We do not calculate on mischief at all. We honestly and sincerely calculate on a great deal of good. We are very much delighted to see men of any party rise above demagoguery, and honestly and openly avow their opinions. If this talk about an open convention be only a gull-trap to make whig capital at the West, and fool the dear people without any intention of effecting a change, then its shameless hypocrisy cannot too soon be exposed, nor too bitterly denounced. If it be, in fact, a *bona fide* movement, let the East—let the whole State look well to it. Its practical effect, should it succeed, can be, and will be, nothing short of a total abolition of the present basis in both branches of our Legislature. In all communities, homogeneous in character and interest, the rule of a bare majority may be perfectly safe; but when the case is different, as it is in North Carolina, some checks and balances are requisite to prevent the oppression of the weaker by the stronger section. The representation in the U. States Senate is founded upon this principle, which, indeed, pervades our whole system. As between man and man in the same community, no difference should be made, and we, therefore, go for abolishing the landed qualification; but between different communities, linked together under one government, some guarantee should exist for the protection of the weaker against the stronger. Such different communities are the Eastern and Western portions of our State. Such guarantees are found in our present basis, and we go for maintaining it

☞The remainder of the Cuban prisoners, ninety-five in number, arrived at New York on the 13th, in the Ship Prentice, from Cadis, Spain. They are in good health and spirits, and look well. They speak in highly favorable terms of their treatment while in Spain, and are lavish of their praises of the Queen

Democratic Dissentions.

Our Whig friends are felicitating themselves upon what they are pleased to call Democratic Dissensions or Family Jars. It is but natural that they should do so, since in these dissensions lies the only hope of Whig success. But let our good and amiable Whig friends restrain their exultation a little and look at the thing calmly, and they will find it presents a different aspect, and, instead of being ominous of dissensions after the nomination, it is, under present circumstances, perhaps the only way by which it could be prevented. As thus:—The Democratic Review—which has fallen from the character of a national organ, made a fierce attack upon General Butler, bringing against him just such charges as might be expected from the most rancourous political opponent. This afforded an opportunity for Mr. Breckenridge to defend him—to refute those charges, and to bring forward Gen. B.'s letter to Mr. Blair, wherein he repudiates all sympathy or affiliation with the Free Soilers. The defence was complete. Again, some other intemperate and imprudent friends of Judge Douglas, (and no man has a better right to pray for deliverance from his friends,) have attacked Mr. Buchanan and other prominent statesmen and aspirants to the Presidency, and thus a chance has been given for clearing away suspicions that might have existed and been taken advantage of by the opponents of the cause; at the same time we must do Mr. Douglas the justice to say that these censurable movements by his friends were without his knowledge or consent. A just and honorable ambition is highly laudable, but the attempt upon the part of any man to build himself on the ruins of another should forever deprive him of the confidence and respect, not only of the person sought to be injured for such a selfish purpose, but also of the whole community. We are pleased to know that Judge Douglas is clear of this imputation.

Now, the result of all these movements and apparent squabbles will be, the complete sifting of every candidate, and the full explanation of every suspicious circumstance *before* the nomination, thus leaving a clear field *after* it. The candidate will already have passed the fiery ordeal; and all subsequent movements will be only the embodiments of harmony and triumph. On the other hand, the whigs claim to be free from dissensions, but how? because their wounds are so deep and festering, that they are afraid to probe them—because that, knowing the radical weakness of their cause, and the unsoundness of their party, they are content, for the present, to smother things ever, and to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace. The effects of all this will be seen in the coming canvass.

But while we know that such will be the effect of some of the movements of would-be disorganizers in the democratic party, we cannot consent to regard *them* in any more favorable light. *Their* object, or that of a majority of them, is self—self—self—nothing but self; and we would have the party to mark them well. It is necessary to the country that the democratic party should succeed; and it is necessary to its success that there should be a concentrated effort in favor of the nomination. It will not do, then, for men to denounce candidates in advance, and after having done all they can to forestall public opinion, to come out in their support after the nomination, and claim the praise and rewards of fidelity. The time for mincing matters is past, and we mince no longer. It is time to speak out, and we speak out.

☞The Commercial of yesterday waxeth facetious upon what it is pleased to denominate our "very affectionate" advice to the whigs upon the subject of an open convention. We have remarked in a former article, that instead of mischief, we calculated upon much good springing from the action of prominent whig gentlemen here in opposition to a convention. We meant what we said in its fullest and broadest sense. We meant good to the East, and good to the whole State. It would seem, from the funny remarks of the Commercial, that the Editor of that paper cannot rise to the comprehension of such a meaning—cannot conceive such an idea. It would be nonsense for us to pretend any great desire for the success of the whig party; but upon this subject of the convention, we wish, if possible, to obtain the co-operation of good men of all parties. A two-thirds vote is requisite for the passage of the law for abolishing the landed qualification for Senatorial electors; or, on the other hand, to call a convention; and no partizan can hope for the arrival of a time in this State, when one party can control a two-thirds vote in both branches—not at least on a strict party vote. We hope, then, that the Commercial will see how men, strictly partizans it may be, but still desirous of obtaining the passage of a measure which they regard as just and proper, and defeating another which they look upon as dangerous in the extreme, may, in such an emergency, go beyond the limits of their own party, and rejoice in any and all favorable indications in the ranks of their opponents. The democrats, as a body, are with us. We go out from behind our entrenchments, and ask the conservative portion of our whig opponents to come up and help us. If we wanted simply a party triumph our best plan would be to get the Whig party arrayed in solid phalanx against us on this question. In that case, although equal suffrage might be lost, the party that opposed it would inevitably share its fate. The Democrats of the State have so uniformly declared in favor of Equal Suffrage and of the mode of obtaining it by enactment, etc., that we would be fairly justified in *demanding* its support of all Democratic candidates as a matter of party faith. We *ask* it of all liberal minded Whigs, as a measure of protection for their own interests—the interests of their section and their State. An open Convention means nothing more than an absolute white basis in both branches. The only available means of allaying the agitation for a Convention is by demonstrating the practicability of making desired amendments to the Constitution by another and less dangerous method. Such a desired and desirable amendment is this abolition of the landed qualification. Let that be passed, and the agitation receives a death blow.

☞The London Times remarks upon the curious fact that the only free nations in the world, the United States and Great Britain, are now governed by an executive directly opposed in policy to the majority of the country, and unable to carry any one measure through Congress or Parliament, unless by sufferance. The President of the United States and his Cabinet are Whigs and high tariff men;—a large majority in Congress and in most of the States are Democrats, and go for the tariff of '46. The new British Premier is a Tory Protectionist, opposed to all manner of reform, and in favor of the re-enactment of the Corn Laws. He says frankly that his policy has no chance in the House of Commons, and he will, therefore, have a dissolution and an election, to try whether the members sent to a new Parliament may not be more favorable. The best informed journals think it impossible that he can retain power. He will fall, and the anomaly there will cease. *Here* it will continue until the 4th of March next, when Mr. Fillmore will give place to a President who will pursue the policy approved of by the people.

South Carolina and the Presidency.

The Charleston "Southern Standard," the organ of the co-operation party which recently carried the State of South Carolina, has in its issue of the 10th an article upon "The next Presidency," in which it depricates the continued isolation of that State. It says: "We must support, as cordially as we can, the candidate for the Presidency who is most favorable to our interests. * * * We can now, once for all, assure the frends of the Constitution in and out of the State that South Carolina will not stand aloof in the approaching contest. She looks with expectation for the nomination, by the Democratic party, of a candidate who shall be acceptable to her, such a man as Buchanan, Douglas, or Dallas, or any other, who upholds the Constitution as it is, advocates an economical government, and opposes the enactment of a Tariff which would add another weight to that which already presses so heavily upon the agricultural, commercial and *Southern* interests. Such a man would unquestionably receive the support of a very large majority of our people."

Doings in Congress.

Senate in General.—Rhett and Clemens. Rather abusive. Rhett religious and won't fight. Ought to have thought of it sooner. Best plan when men make nuisances of themselves is to go out and mutually abate each other with leaden pills.

House of Representatives, March 12.—Messrs. Brown and Wilcox, of Mississippi, had a fight.—Brown hit Wilcox on the nose, and brought the claret. Wilcox returned the blow, and painted Brown's eye, clinched and fell. Were separated, and apologized to each other and the House. All friendly again. Bad business. We cannot approve of dueling; but we must still think, that if a resort to such *final* arbitrament inevitably followed all breaches of respect towards each other, members of Congress would behave in a manner more creditable to themselves, and less disgraceful to the country.

The Moultrie House on Sullivan's Island was, according to previous announcement, sold on Monday last for $13,700. It was purchased by Wm. M. Martin, esq., and others, who intend to make various additions and improvements to it. If we are not very much mistaken, the House cost a much larger sum than that for which it sold.

Fire.

We regret to learn that a fire occurred in the woods last week on the place belonging to L. Holmes, Esq., about two miles from town, which destroyed the greater portion of the turpentine trees upon the premises. On Saturday afternoon the house took fire, and was totally destroyed. The loss is a heavy one, and we do not know whether Mr. Holmes has any insurance.

To the Editor of the Journal:

Dear Sir:—An editorial in the "Wilmington Herald," of March 13th, demands a notice at my hands. I regret to perceive in that article, an effort to make political capital out of a speech delivered by myself, at a *meeting* of the *citizens* of the *town*, lately held for the purpose of effecting some improvement of our *Bars* and *Harbor*. I am sure that the gentleman conducting that press, did not intend to misrepresent me: nor do I think he meant me an unkindness; nevertheless, I am misrepresented, and I fear an injury has been done to the cause which he professes to advocate.

I am reported as having "*renounced my party.*" Such is not a fair statement of my position. The meeting was called without reference to party. It was attended without distinction of party. Its object was in the strictest accordance with the principles of the democratic party, as your presence and mine, and that of many leading members of our party attested.

In urging upon the *citizens prompt* and *energetic action*, I took occasion to deprecate the violence of *party* excitement; to express the opinion that too much time had been wasted, and too much acrimony used in the discussion of national politics, and often of abstract principles, whilst the local and important interests of our State had been lost sight of, and were languishing. That men *of all parties* ought to find some neutral ground on which to meet and strive for the improvement of North Carolina, without reference to national politics. The editor of the "Herald" will find, that on all proper occasions I shall be found with you and my democratic brethren in the maintenance of the principles of our party with an earnest and hearty zeal, believing them, as I do, to be the true principles of government.

I am further reported as having "*endorsed* the old measure of Mr. Clay—the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States." Never a greater misapprehension. I have always regarded this system proposed by Mr. Clay, as one of the *states* upon his escutcheon, for I have ever looked upon it as a *bid for popularity*, contrary to the "*Deeds of Cession*," impolitic and unlawful.

What I did say was this,—that it was now ascertained that the public lands in *the several new States*, could not much longer remain the common property, and a source of revenue; that the West has the power, and a very short time would witness a disposal of all the public lands in their limits to their benefit; that it was proper that the old States who ceded much of this land, should have some equivalent; and while I had not deliberated upon, nor even adopted it myself, I would throw out for the reflection of the *meeting*, a *plan of compromise*, which presented itself to my mind; and this was, to give the lands to the States in which they lie—(of course not touching the territorial possessions)—having a guarantee in the grant against a future tariff for protection; against any future slavery agitation, (and a union with the "West" would guarantee this,) and as a further equivalent, ample appropriations by Congress to the other States of sufficient sums for works of improvement STRICTLY CONSTITUTIONAL. I stated that some such compromise might be justified by the *necessity* of the case, as was the "Missouri compromise," the "*Oregon* compromise," and the late "*adjustment*" compromise, and that the suggestion commended itself alike to both parties. This is very far from an approbation of Mr. Clay's "system;" it is directly the reverse.

The editor does me no more than justice when he ascribes to me a "North Carolina spirit." I hope ever to live animated by such a spirit, and to die cherishing it. My sole purpose in that meeting was to endeavor to infuse such a spirit, sincerely *apprehending* as I do, that unless we are all stimulated in the cause of North Carolina, she will never rise to that elevated position which her honesty, the industrious habits and the intellectual character of her people so eminently entitle her to maintain. And it is a matter of *regret* that any desire should be felt or any effort made to create *party capital* out of conduct entered upon with purely patriotic purposes to serve the interests of our native State, whose glory and prosperity should be our *unceasing aim*. Well assured as I am that so long as I can "meet the views" of the organ of our party, and have the encouragement of yours and the presence of many other good and true Republicans, such as I had at the meeting referred to, I shall not suffer from any suspicion of party dereliction; and, animated by a spirit of patriotism I shall still strive for the object which the meeting had in view. It is a worthy one—it is an important one; the very existence of our town, the interests of the State demand it. Unless some improvement on our bars, the energies and enterprise of the town will have been spent in vain, and the State of North Carolina will lose the only opportunity she has at present of a *commercial* city within her borders. And here I will say that it is earnestly hoped by the citizens of this place, that Congress will make suitable appropriations, not only for our bars and harbor, but for the opening of "Nags Head" and for all other *legitimate* improvements wherever they may be needed.

In conclusion, I have not been prompted to this communication in any unkindness to the Editor of the Herald, but only by the necessity which his article has imposed on me.

D. K. McRae.

Two Weeks Later from California—Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

New York, March 15.—The steamship Daniel Webster, with two weeks later intelligence from California, arrived to-day. She brings $100,000 in specie.

The revolution in Chili has been suppressed.

The markets generally at San Francisco remain unchanged. Flour has declined, and provisions remain firm.

The accounts from the Mining Districts are encouraging.

A law relative to fugitive slaves has passed the Legislature of California. The civil and war debt of the State is ascertained to be two millions. Indian depredations still continued in certain portions of the country. The remainder of the news, by this arrival, is generally uninteresting.

Arrival of the El Dorado from Chagres.

New York, March 15.—The steamer El Dorado arrived at this port to-day, but brings no later intelligence than that brought by the Daniel Webster.

☞The advantages of conventional over legislative amendment must be apparent to the most superficial reflector.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

But to nobody else.

☞The clarion notes of party strife in the old North State, are beginning to sound out from mountain top to mountain top, and their reverberations to wake the humble dwellers in the vales below.—*Ib.*

You don't say so!

A planter lost four hundred dollars and ten negroes in a "nice little game of faro," at Memphis, a few days since.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Letter from Prof. Emmons.

We have been kindly permitted, by Gov. Reid, to lay before our readers the following interesting letter from Prof. Emmons, State Geologist:

Goldsborough, March 6, 1852.

To his Excellency, David S. Reid:

Sir: In view of the improvements which are in progress on Cape Fear river, and also in expectation of finding deposits important to the agriculturists upon its banks, and in the upper country on Deep River, I deemed it proper and best to make explorations on its course and banks while its waters were low. I have, accordingly, made numerous examinations of the formations on this river, and am able to state facts of considerable importance as to its geology, but more particularly of the deposits of *marl* which abound upon its banks, and at a distance from its course.

Probably no substance has been discovered which is so important to the interest of the agriculture of the lower Counties of North Carolina, as marl. The lands, especially those in which sand predominates, have been worn out—I might, perhaps, say more than once. Now it is by means of marl employed as the basis of a fertilizer, that these lands may be cheaply renovated. On the poorest, however, of these lands, it is not to be expected that this substance can supply *all* that is wanting to impart to them their original fertility; inasmuch, as in the progress of long cultivation and the production of a variety of crops, the soil is exhausted of those elements which marl by itself does not contain.

There are two kinds of marl upon Cape Fear river. One is known as shell marl, and belongs rather to the upper parts of the river, or I may rather say it is in thicker beds at distant points from the ocean. The other marl is known as the blue marl, and is found at points nearer the ocean than the former.—The shell marl reaches to a point at least twelve mile above Elizabethtown, and is usually well exposed at different points on the banks of the river. So, also, it is often met with in ravines at points distant from the river. Hence it becomes more accessible to planters and requires less expense in hauling it. These beds vary considerably in extent.—Some are visible one-fourth of a mile on the banks; others appear to have been deposited in insulated particles. Their thickness varies from a foot to seven feet. They are not continuous deposits. The composition of the shell marl is to the eye calcareous, varying, however, from a very sandy marl to a perfect lime deposit—consisting of carbonate of lime.—Many analyses should be made of this marl, as it is only in this way that its real value can be determined.

The blue marl is a different substance from the shell marl. It is, by the way, the substance known as the green sand, in New Jersey, and has long been in use there and to the very great advantage of farmers. It belongs to the cretaceous formation of Geologists. The upper bed of this marl I now believe extends above Elizabethtown. It is, however, quite sandy, and I was unable to find at this point its characteristic fossils. Farther down the river, however, at Brown's bluff and Robinson bluff, I found in what I now regard as the upper green marl, the characteristic fossils—the *Exogine costata*; and at Syke's landing the *Belemnite*. At Black Rock, however, the lower green marl is in great force, and I believe at many other points it would be easy to expose it, so that an inexhaustible supply of this substance might be obtained for the use of Planters on the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.

From the foregoing it will probably be perceived that the banks of the Cape Fear, and the numerous runs which enter it from the South, are rich in these fertilizers; and it only requires an additional spirit of improvement on the part of the Planters, to double the products of their plantations. It is proper to observe here that the marl deposits are found mainly on the left or South bank of the river. I am well satisfied that the time is not distant when these rich deposits will be fully employed, and that their value will be well understood It is true that experience will be necessary to determine some point in its use. For instance, the most economical mode of preparing it in order to adapt it to the varieties of soil on which it is proposed to employ it. The blue marl especially requires an analysis in order to determine its composition. The Jersey marl contains potash, and this substance is regarded as the principal fertilizer in it; and I hope it will be found that potash and also phosphate of lime are elements of the marls of this State. These two are the expensive fertilizers, and are above all others to be sought for, for without them the cereals would cease to produce perfect seed.

I have not attempted to give a detailed account of our examination upon the Cape Fear, but simply a statement of a few facts which I supposed might be interesting to your Excellency, or so far as to satisfy you that the work is in progress. I am pleased with the attentions and intelligence of the gentlemen whom I have met, and the facilities which all wish to render, and especially the anxiety which is manifested in regard to the work. I am sometimes rather distracted to know where to go, the applications for examinations being so numerous.

Most respectfully, your ob't serv't.

E. EMMONS.

It is evident that Prof. Emmons attaches much importance to these marl-beds; and we hope his opinion may have the effect of inducing the farmers on the Cape Fear and its tributaries, where these deposits abound, to resort to them at once as a means of fertilizing and improving their lands. Speaking of the agricultural interest in that region, he emphatically declares that "it only requires an additional spirit of improvement on the part of the planters, to *double* the products of their plantations."—This is, indeed, cheering.

We are gratified to perceive the deep interest which is felt in the labors of Prof. Emmons. He has barely, however, made a beginning in his explorations; and the people must have patience, and give him time. His work is not for a day or a year, but for ages; and it would be better to leave it undone than to perform it in a hurried and imperfect manner. He is well fitted for his duties, and devoted to them; and the people may look forward to the continuance and completion of his labors in the confident assurance that they will redound, in a high degree, to the benefit of the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing interests of the State.

Congress.

Washington, March 16.

Senate.—Numerous memorials and petitions were presented.

The joint resolution making an appropriation for the completion of the wings of the Capitol was taken up. It had been amended by the House so as to appropriate $500,000. The question on concurring in the amendment was debated by Mr. Borland and Mr. Mangum, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The Iowa land bill was then taken up, and Messrs. Cass, Downs, and Brodhead spoke thereon; and at ten minutes past four o'clock the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The House, after considerable discussion in brief speeches, passed a resolution, introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, authorizing the Doorkeeper to employ two more pages than he was authorized to employ under existing regulations.

Afterwards the question of referring to the Committee on Elections the memorial from A. W. Reynolds, contesting the right of Mr. R. H. Weightman to represent New Mexico on the floor, was debated by Messrs. Phelps, Weightman, and Orr. And then, after Mr. Brown had presented two memorials from the legislature of Mississippi, which were appropriately referred, the House adjourned.

Washington, March 16.

In Senate, the Iowa Rail Road Bill was under discussion to-day. Mr. Summer opened the debate.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Bill. Mr. Hillyer made a speech relative to the Union and Secession parties.

Those extremely prudent gentlemen, who are afraid that this nation is going rapidly to the dogs because of the sympathies of our people with European democrats generally and those of Hungary particularly, were, of course, greatly offended by similar expressions of sympathy in the speeches of those very hot-headed and imprudent men, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. Both of these impulsive and reckless individuals openly proclaimed the highest admiration for Kossuth and for his genius and devotion to his country, and even went so far as to wish with all their hearts the speedy redemption of Hungary from the bondage of Austria. They are also guilty of the crime of wishing every despotism levelled to the dust before the resistless energy of the democratic masses of Europe.—*Louisville Journal, Whig.*

The publishers of the Philadelphia Ledger are having an eight cylinder press constructed by Hoe, which will cost $50,000!

Cotton.—How the Market is Controlled.

A late number of the New York National Democrat contains an article upon the cotton trade, setting forth views which strike us as sensible and true. The writer is evidently well acquainted with the whole machinery of the trade, and we will endeavor to state his positions. The system of "advances on crops," so common, in nearly a similar form, in this country, is the means by which, in the end, British capitalists are enabled to wield the influence which elevates or depresses the price of the staple. The agents of English bankers make "advances" on bills of lading for cotton sent to their houses in Liverpool to be sold there on account of the American shippers, that these advances seldom exceed seventy-five per cent. of the American price, and that the sums to make those advances of British capital, but upon bills of exchange so drawn that the cotton will have reached Liverpool, and may be sold there before the bills mature, so that the funds to make the payment on these bills of exchange are derived from the sale of American cotton, instead of being advanced by the British bankers.

The writer has compiled a table from statistics of the cotton trade, giving the amount sold in the Liverpool market to the trade, the amount sold for exportation, and the average price during each quarter. It will be seen that instead of retaining the cotton crop here to be sold to the trade, at American prices, we send to Liverpool that which is consumed on the continent as well as that which is consumed in England, and that instead of giving us the use of British capital, these British bankers compel us to advance our capital, and to run all the risks of the British market. And what is most extraordinary, is that they have so arranged the machinery of commerce, that we are not only compelled to lend them our capital on their bills of exchange, by the use of which they send our cotton to their market, but they obtain an exclusive control over our cotton in that market, so as to enable them to regulate the price; and the table shows that they have so used that control that the price almost invariably rules at a lower rate during the months of April, May and June—the time at which the greater part of the bills of exchange fall due.

Let the planter examine these facts. Does he believe that the price of cotton would rule so low, or fluctuate so much, if it were to be sold in New York, or Charleston, or Savannah, or Mobile, or New Orleans, instead of Liverpool? And does he not see the British bankers, by an adroit use of British credit, obtain the use of our capital to place in Liverpool the cotton consumed in England? And does he not see that this use of British credit gives large profits to the British banker, at the expense of the Boston manufacturer as well as at the cost of the Southern producer!

Who that has noted the effect on our currency does not know that it is the policy of these British bankers so to regulate exchange, that they always made a profit by drawing upon London; and does the planter not know that the British banker is directly interested in reducing the price of cotton in the British market? When the price is low, it gives greater profit to the manufacturer and greater activity to British commerce, and enhances the value of British credit, by enabling these bankers to sell their exchange at higher rates.

But why should we send our cotton to Liverpool in search of a market, and place it there under the hammer of a British auctioneer, subject to the control of British bankers, when we know that if we retain it in our own markets, the manufacturer would be compelled to come here and buy at American prices? Why should we pay toll at Liverpool in the shape of profits on exchange and commissions, storage, and sundry other charges, for the cotton consumed on the continent of Europe? Why do we permit the British banker by the use of his credit to control our capital and regulate the price of our cotton? Upon what does the credit of these British bankers rest, that they are enabled to lend it to us at such usurious rates of interest? It is made up chiefly of expenditures made by European nations in wars, and in the support of armies and navies, and privileged persons, which have accumulated in the shape of a funded debt, enables the holders of that debt to tax the European nations to pay the interest, which interest is dead weight upon the productive industry of their laboring population.

The funded debt of nine of the principal European powers in 1842 (Belgium, Denmark, Holland, France, Portugal, Prussia, Spain, and Great Britain,) was $5,950,070,450. By computing the interest it will be seen that the annual accruing interest is more than two hundred and twenty millions of dollars—the greater part of this is payable in London; and it will be seen that as the interest due by the continental powers must be remitted semi-annually to London, the control of that fund enables the bankers to so regulate the continental exchanges as to render money of greater value in London than elsewhere, and every one who has noted the operations of the Bank of England, knows that that Bank acts as the great regulator, compelling the precious metals to move to London, or permitting it to flow out, as it may be for their interest

These are startling facts, and deserve the profoundest investigation. It is the part of wisdom to provide a remedy.—*Nashville American.*

From the Boston Post.

New Hampshire—The First Gun.

Behold how brightly breaks the morning of this year's elections in the Result in the Granite State! The returns are of an exceedingly favorable character, showing that the sterling democracy of that State have appreciated their position, their duties to their friends elsewhere, their own self-respect, and, above all, what a devotion to the cause of the Constitution and Union required. It was a most gallant struggle. There was a complete coalition to fight against. The great prize to spur on the abolitionists was the re-election of John P. Hale: "undoubtedly," said the Commonwealth here, "this would follow;" and all else to these worthies was but leather and prunella. The great prize to spur on the whigs was the State spoils—the luxury of beating the unterrified democracy; and for this they left the questions as to the Compromise, the Constitution, the Union to shift for themselves, which, all at once, sunk down to minor issues. "It was just so" (says Harry Hibbard in his capital letter) "in 1846, when offices, State and National, were bartered and sold like merchandise in the market." This was to-day the same thing over again. The coalition between the whigs and abolitionists was complete, and wherever there was an opening there was a regular bargain. Here the universal whig party looked on in complacency, and they said Noah Martin was just the man to be beaten.

Well, the noble boys of the Granite State have met the piebald combination single-handed, and have routed them bravely and well. Our figures—we take them from the Atlas—will give the result. Martin is elected Governor by the people. The democracy have the Legislature; they will have the U. States Senator; they will district the State for Congress; and, what is better than all, the whole has been done in open, fair, frank, and manly fight. They planted themselves on the old-fashioned democratic platform—exactly such a platform as the next President of these United States will stand on; and thus, without dodging the question, with heads up and banners having on them fidelity to the Constitution and the Union hanging on the outer wall, they went into the battle and came out of it victorious.

This is more than an ordinary victory—worth more than a common shout. It is the opening scene of the great Presidential drama. To New Hampshire it fell to set in motion the democratic ball; and hence all eyes were upon her, to see whether the bold, unparalleled movement of 1851—the *unique*, cleansing, Atwood process—would be sustained by the people in 1852, or whether it would be rebuked. Thirty independent States were looking upon her for this purpose; and it cannot be denied that democrats looked with some misgivings, and the free-soilers with a great deal of confidence. The result is that New Hampshire has put herself, where she rightfully belongs, on the side of the party that Jefferson founded, Madison adorned, and Jackson restored.—All honor to the sterling statesmen of that State for their boldness, independence—and to the democracy for their union and fidelity. Behold how brightly breaks the morning of our year's elections!

Methodist Protestant Conference—Election of President.

Georgetown, D. C., March 12.—The Methodist Protestant Conference, in session in this city, this evening re-elected the Rev. Dr. John S. Reese president for the ensuing year. This is a compliment due to his eminent talents.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Blacking Trade.—Since the Liquor Law went into force in Maine, great quantities of bottles labelled "Day & Martin's Blacking," have been imported into that State, and yet it is not observed that the boots are cleaner than before.

Supreme Court.

This Tribunal adjourned on Monday, after a long and laborious session. The following are the closing decisions:

By Ruffin, Ch. J. In Carter v. Williams, in Equity, from Rockingham, directing the decree to be reversed. Also, in Moore v. Ivey, in Equity, from Northampton, declaring the plaintiff entitled to redeem.—Also, in Wooten v. Becton, in Equity, from Lenoir, declaring that the trust must be executed. Also, in Thompson v. Newlin, in Equity, from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Knight v. Bunn, petition to rehear, affirming the decree. Also, in Richardson v. Pridgen, in Equity, from Johnston, directing a reference. Also, in Hooks v. Lea, in Equity, from Wayne, directing decree for plaintiff. Also, in Green v. Durand, in Equity, from Craven, declaring that the negroes P. H. and F. are to be accounted for by the Defendants, the trusts for their benefit are not valid.—Also, in Craig's Ex'rs v. Howard, in Equity, from Orange, directing a reference. Also, in Grandy v. Bailey, from Pasquotank, directing a venire de novo.—Also, in McDonald v Tyson, Equity, from Moore, on exceptions to the Master's report. Also, in Eaton v. Eaton, in Equity, from Granville.

By Nash, J. In Sparkman v. Daughtry, from Bertie; on motion in arrest overruled; judgement affirmed.—Also, in State v. Weaver; motion for *certio rari*, refused.

By Pearson, J. In Trice v. Turrentine, reversing the judgement. Also, in Moye v May, in Equity, from Pitt, dismissing the bill with costs.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Europe and the United States.

Europe contains 3,807,195 square miles; the United States, 3,221,595 square miles; so that the area of the United States alone, is nearly equal to all Europe.—This geographical fact will give some idea of the present power and future greatness of our country, whose population already amounts to twenty-three millions and a quarter. This rapid growth may be ascribed to a variety of causes; but to none more than peace, and the cultivation of the arts of industry dependent on peace; the Mexican war being but a very partial exception to the general policy; not being felt at all as a war, but rather a diversion or holiday. And this fact, too, shows the enormous power of our young country. Yet *peace* is at the bottom of all our prosperity. Peace is the basis of all our enjoyments and freedom, when compatible with our honor or our interest. We want no war to help other nations to anything. If any people want emancipation from their rulers, let them strike the blow. We are not a proper jury to try the merits of disputes between remote empires. As a nation, we are bound to preserve the neutrality we profess. All questions of freedom between a people and their rulers properly belong to themselves alone, and to interfere is the very infraction of the first principles of liberty that we hear so much of all around us. Peace—peace—peace—is our motto, where the wrong is not our own.

How the Chinese Iron their Clothes.

A writer in San Francisco gives the following account of a Chinese Laundry:

"What a truly industrious people the Chinese are. At work, cheerfully and briskly, at ten o'clock at night. Huge piles of linen and under clothing disposed in baskets around the room, near the different ioners. Those at work dampening and ironing—peculiar processes both. A bowl of water is standing at the ironer's side, as in ordinary laundries, but used very differently; instead of dipping the fingers in the water and then snapping them over the clothes, the operator puts his head in the bowl, fills his mouth with water, and then blows so that the water comes out of his mouth in a mist resembling the emission of steam from an escapepipe, at the same time so directing his head that this mist is scattered all over the piece he is about to iron. This invention beats the Yankees all to fits. It is a vessel resembling a small, deep, metallic basin, having a highly polished flat bottom, and a fire of charcoal continually burning in it. Thus, they "keep the iron hot," without running to the fire every five minutes, and spitting on the iron to ascertain by the "zizzle" if it be ready for use. The ironing machine has a long handle, and is propelled without danger of burning the fingers by the slipping of the "ironing rag." Ladies who use the ordinary flat-iron will appreciate the improvement.

Singular Anecdote.

Taylor, the author of several whimsicalities, such as "Monsieur Tonson," relates the following anecdote:

A lieutenant in the royal navy had written a political pamphlet, but, being called to his duty, was not able to see it through the press. He therefore placed it in the hands of a bookseller, desiring that he would give it to some literary man, who, for duly preparing it for publication, should have half the profits. The bookseller gave it to Mr. Cooke, who soon discharged his duty. The work was published, and the profits were thirty pounds, all of which was given to Mr Cooke, who took his portion, and reserved the other half for the author whenever he should call for it.—Many years elapsed, and he heard nothing of him.—At length a gentleman called on him, told his name, and declared himself to be the author of the pamphlet, telling him that he knew fifteen pounds were due to him on account of the pamphlet, and adding that he was ashamed to take it, but that "his poverty and not his will" consented, as he had a wife and an increasing family. Mr. Cooke had the money ready for him, which the stranger took, and expressed his gratitude at parting. This necessitous author, who afterwards went to the bar, was the late Lord Erskine.

Aunt Charity's Advice to her Nephew, on leaving Smithville.

Now, Zekel, your chist is packed to go to Bosting; if my remission had been asked, you never'd ha went; for I believe 'tis a reg'lar Sodom; and you never have been beyond the smoke of our chimney since you were born. Creation how you'll suffer in them Bosting boarding houses! Not more than six feathers to a bed, and none at all in the pillows; chalk and water for milk, pie paste made of lard, and baker's bread made of hartshorn; you may wish forever, for some of your aunt Charity's baked beans and pan dowdy.—but you'll grow gray looking for it, and won't find it at that. I charge you now, not to eat any of their puddings; there's nothing so promiskus as a boarding house bread pudding; and as to sassenges, Zekel, of course you'll eschew 'em. Have your hair cut once a month, attend evening lectur; it would be better if you could find lodgings contagious to a meetin' house. Don't look after the girls, for I intend you shall have Increase Smith, as soon as you've earned enough to buy a pig and things. You'll find a piece of mutton tallow in your chist, to grease your hair Sundays, and don't forget your catechise; there's a horse shoe to hang over your door, and be partiklar not to begin nor end nothing of a Friday. Take a spoonful of brimstone and molasses every morning to purify your blood, and put your yaller vest in that old pillow case, when you come home from meetin'. Don't be out, more than you can help, for you've had a narrow escape from being handsome, Zekel; turn your toes out, read your 'Young Man's Guide,' and use tooth brush Sundays and Thanksgiving; there don't cry now, for you're most twenty-two; "Away with lemelancholy," as the poet says, and don't use your handkercher every day. Good Bye, Zekel!—*Olive Branch.*

FORMAL RECOGNITION OF THE "PRINCE PRESIDENT."—From the *Chronique Generale* of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, published at New York, we glean the following items of diplomatic intelligence:

"PARIS, February 23, 1852.

"The Prince President of the Republic, yesterday's *Moniteur* says, has received from his Holiness and their majesties the Emperor of Russia, the King of Sweden and Norwegia, and the King of Greece, answers to the letters of notification concerning the new powers conferred on the Prince by the French nation.—These letters were handed to the President by his excellency Monseigneur Garibaldi, Nuncio of the Apostolic See: M. Kisselin, charged with the management of the Russian Embassy; M. the Count of Lœwenhielm, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Sweden and Norwegia; and M. Mavrocordotos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece.

"His Excellency Lord Cowley has, in a public audience with the Prince President of the Republic, presented the letters of her Britannic Majesty which accredit him in the rank of her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Prince."

BRITISH PENNY POSTAGE.—The number of chargeable letters delivered in the United Kingdom for the year 1851, was 360,506,000—an increase of 13.500,000 over the previous year. Besides these, there were about 6,500,000 franked letters. In 1839 the whole number of letters delivered was 76,000,000.

Mr. Charles Mare, the eminent ship-builder of Blackwall, England, has challenged the Americans to run a vessel against any one they can produce for a thousand guineas. The tonnage of the ship to be from 50 to 380 tons.

From the Savannah News.

Self-Preservation.

It has long been the settled policy of the United States, not to interfere with the external and internal dissensions which have been raging in Europe for so many years; and we may even assert that it has proved beneficial to her interest, at home as well as abroad. Yet, by the natural succession of events, we will soon be compelled to change our political course, and to accept boldly the challenge given to all democratic commonwealths by the coalesced despots of the Old World. We do not pretend to say that our Government will proclaim itself the champion of republicanism, *declare* war against the European potentates, and send to the other bank of the Atlantic, soldiers, sailors, arms and money to enforce alone the Law of Nations, so shamefully violated; we merely apprehend that armed intervention will be forced on us, by the probable invasion of England.

It may not be our interest to interfere at the present day, in favor of Hungary or Italy, but it is obvious that the United States cannot permit a European coalition to attack Great Britain, without taking a part in the contest.

England is essential to us, and we are essential to her, both morally and physically, and if she falls in the struggle, the blow will rebound and be felt in our forum as well as in our fields. We are powerful, it is true—a wide ocean secures us against foreign invasion; we have nothing to fear from warlike neighbors; the valley of the Mississippi is fertile enough to furnish food for the whole world, and the factories of the North may supply our markets with all the necessary goods required for American consumption; but our prosperity is not derived either from the printed stuffs of Massachusetts, or the corn of the Ohio. We owe the riches of North America only to the staples of the Southern States. On the other hand, the source of English wealth does not spring so much from India as from Manchester and Birmingham. This is so true that the value of cotton manufactures annually exported from Britain, is upwards of one hundred millions of dollars—in weight 650 millions of pounds of the raw staple, and the exportation in calicoes, measured by yards, is more than *thirty* times the great circle of the terrestrial globe—whilst the export of all the various manufactures, cotton included, amounts in official value only to about 37 millions of pounds sterling. We may safely say the British looms support the commerce, and nourish the greatest part of the dense population of England. Our products set her factories in motion, and the world returns in specie what it receieves in comfort and calico. Consequently, if Great Britain cannot find a market for her manufactures, she will not buy, the Northern city will not export, and our Southern States will not sell our cotton.

Europe makes use of cotton, not through necessity, but because it is cheap. In a great many countries they mostly employ linen for clothing, and in some, our justly praised *Gossypium* is not even known. It can be found in all large cities, but in the agricultural districts of France, Germany, Spain and Italy, they generally prefer hemp, wool and silk.—Most of the immigrants we meet on our wharves are dressed in broadcloth and linen.

A great many European factories are tributaries of the United States, but the manufacturing of cotton is not the essential condition of their existence. France manufactures silks, mousseline de laines and broadcloth; Germany and Switzerland, linen, woollen goods and muslins; without speaking here of the numerous articles for which all these countries are justly celebrated. Sugar is cultivated in France and Belgium with great success; coffee is the only American produce without which the Europeans cannot absolutely do, and we do not raise it on our soil. It necessarily follows that the European nations on the continent would not suffer as much from the prohibition of certain goods as the English or Americans.

Should France invade England, without any other material aid of the despotic powers, it is certain that she would be seconded with a continental blockade from the Cattegat to the Dardanelles. The British fleet would make probably an opening in the Northern and Southern Straits, burn some of the important seaports of Europe, but she could not thus open an extensive outlet for her manufactures, because the English sailors would find outside of the walls, strong armies backed by a multitude of custom-house officers, ready to enforce the decrees issued by their sovereign. But, if England is sustained by the U. States, the combined fleets of these two mighty commonwealths would make such a havoc both at sea and on land, that they would soon bring the war to a close.

The facility with which England can be invaded at the present day, would not be a cause of immediate submission, as some persons are inclined to be lieve. The French may occupy the important cities south of the Thames, even London, Oxford and Bristol, but this could not achieve the conquest of Albion. The English would transfer to Scotland the seat of Government, and establish it in those inaccessible mountains until a levy in mass of the people should have destroyed the invading army, doomed to ruin in the British Isles, by the destruction of the fleet that had brought them across the channel. This, however, cannot be accomplished unless we gloriously unfurl on the European shore the star-spangled banner of the American Republic.

Free nations, when they struggle for their liberty, their altars, and their homes, are capable of the utmost heroism; and the English, the only free people in the Old World, would certainly resort to this heroic means of saving a glorious freedom, rendered still dearer to them by centuries of unblemished prosperity. H. H.

A Mummy.

Professor Gliddon has recently been unrolling a mummy in New Orleans. The Crescent describes the operation as follows:

"About a half dozen of the medical faculty now ascended the platform, to play the part of undertakers to the defunct! They commenced by *rolling* the mummy to a position nearer the audience. The Professor, in the meanwhile, proposed to unroll some animal mummies; and, commencing with the Ibis, went through an unithological list, embracing the hawk, the owl, etc. These specimens of antique poultry elicited no little attention.

"After the birds were disposed of, the medical gentlemen proceeded to unroll the human mummy. They commenced by skinning off a great variety of bark, and went through the process much after the manner of pealing a potato! When they had done with the outer coating or *epidermis*, and otherwise handled it very irreverently, the Professor walked it out, in an upright position, facing the audience. He then said two sets of bandages were yet to be taken off, which he would proceed to do in the tenderest manner possible. In doing this he showed the manner of rolling up the subject, which was exactly the bandaging process used by surgeons of the present day. As much as forty pounds of linen had been taken off one mummy, which, to the poor Egyptians, was a great waste of cloth! While these explanations were given, the faculty tugged most industriously at the subject, and in a manner which showed that they were old resurrectionists.

"After much trial of patience and tribulation of the spirit, the mummy was finally unrolled!

"The only thing remarkable about it was, that it had a very lean and dried aspect, and emitted a fragrance much like ancient cowskin, spoiled in the drying.

"This was but the first phase in the unrolling of the mummy! The last will be given on Tuesday next."

Curran's Answer to Robinson.

As an example of unpremeditated, powerful eloquence, may be given a short answer of Curran, the Irish orator, to a certain Judge Robinson, "the author of many stupid, scurrilous and slavish pamphlets," and by his demerits and servility raised himself to the eminence which he thus disgraced, who, upon one occasion, when the barrister was arguing a case before him, had the brutality to reproach Curran with his poverty, by telling him that he "suspected his law library was rather contracted."

"It is true, my lord," said Curran, with a dignified respect, "that I am poor, and that circumstance has somewhat curtailed my library; my books are not numerous, but they are select, and I hope they have been perused with proper dispositions. I have prepared myself for the study of this high profession by the perusal of a few good works rather than the composition of a great many bad ones. I am not ashamed of my poverty; but I should be ashamed of my wealth could I have stooped to acquire it by servility and corruption. If I rise not to rank, I shall at least be honest; and should I ever cease to be so, many an example shows me that an ill-gained reputation, by making me the more conspicuous, would only make me the more universally and the more notoriously contemptible!"

A letter from Havana to the New York Herald says:—"I have heard that a new theory has sprung up among the wealthy classes, and that is, that they will strive, by every means in their power, to induce the American government to purchase the island.—They have come to the conclusion that more expeditions would only lead to a civil war, which the negroes would be the most likely parties to derive advantage from, and so they are now all for the sale of Cuba to the United States."

THE MAINE LAW.—The Ohio State Temperance Convention has voted out the Maine law as not calculated to promote temperance, and resolved, in effect, that a true reformation must depend upon moral suasion.

The Ohio Legislature has indefinitely postponed the resolutions referring the Maine Liquor Law to the vote of the people. The vote was—yeas 44, nays 48.

The legislature of Tennessee has passed a bill which provides for granting an appropriation of $8000 to every mile of railrond within that State.

It is stated that the number of miles of road now projected in Tennessee is between three and four hundred. The appropriation will thus, in the aggregate, amount to something near three millions.

GENUINE SIMPLICITY.—An agriculturist, residing in the northern part of Gloucestershire, was lately invited to sup with a friend in a neighboring town. The evening was enlivened by music, both vocal and instrumental. On the following morning he met with one of the guests, who said, "Well, farmer, how did you enjoy yourself last night; were not the quartettes excellent?" "Why, really, sir, I can't say," said he, "for I didn't taste 'em; but the pork chops were the finest I ever ate."

TAX ON PASSENGERS.—The corporation of San Francisco has imposed a tax of one dollar on every passenger arriving at that port. On its payment the passenger is to receive a certificate which will admit him into the hospital, as a city patient, at any time within six months.

HONORS OF WAR.—Near St. Sevier there lives an old soldier with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a silver nose covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull: he was under Napoleon, and these are his trophies.

A disconsolate Benedict, who has achieved a blank in the connubial lottery, horrifies with the following libellous effort:—Why is matrimony like a maiden? Because (emphatically) it's a dam-sel.—*Lantern.*

Mr. Sibert, of Woodstock, Va., is said to have invented a brick machine to make 50,000 to 100,000 a day. It is simple and worked by horses.

LIQUOR LAW.—Since the passage of the Liquor Law in Maine, the people of that State have suffered severely from ill digestion. It is said that the demand for strengthening medicine and tonic for the stomach is so great that the druggists have hired the bar-keepers who have been turned out of employment in consequence of the restrictions in the sale of liquor, in order to supply their customers fast enough. The "drug" business is looking up in Maine, and we understand that a great many rum sellers have taken out drug licenses. The people of Maine may not consume so much "ardent spirits" as they used to do, but the way they indulge in "medicines" is a caution.

Carrolton (La.) Star.

A warrant was issued last week for the arrest of Andrew Powers, of Bath, Me., for selling liquor, but he having absconded, his wife was fined $10 in his stead.

Some constables in Maine, hunting for rum, entered a house and found a woman rocking a cradle, and singing "Hush a-by-baby." Not finding "the critter," one of them, more cunning than the rest, made a dash at the baby clothes, exclaiming, "Sweet little baby—how much it looks like its father!" And, sure enough, so it did—for lo! and behold, the little offspring turned out to be a *keg of rum* with a night-cap on.

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDERMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 13, 1852 160—28-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEVANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.
March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.
February 7, 1852 130-1m—23-tf

MARRIED,

At the residence of D. McMILLAN, Esqr., on 15th inst., by Rev. James M. Sprunt, Mr. Samuel Davis, of the firm of McMillan & Davis, to Miss R. H. Wright, all of this place.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday morning, 14th inst., Eliza Reston, infant daughter of James and Anna Swann, aged 7 months and 20 days.

In this town, on Sunday night, 14th inst., Mr. Owen H. Rankin, aged 39 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 15.—Steamer Chatham, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

March 16.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 34 passengers.

Schr. Julia, Van Gilder, from Charleston, to G. Harriss.

Schr. Isabella Thompson, Carson, from Charleston, to G. Harriss.

Schr. C. A. Greiner, Peterson, from Charleston, to G. Harriss.

March 16.—Barque Saranac, Bateman, from Cuba, with molasses, to J. Hathaway & Son.

Schr. Mary Powell, Watts, from New York, to G. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Willis Creek, to J. Banks & Bro.; with boats Alfred Ellis and Stevenston in tow, with rosin and spirits turpentine to Miles Costin.

Steamer Henrietta, Watts, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.; with boat Lady of the Lake in tow, with naval stores.

March 17—U. S. mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston; with 33 passengers.

18—U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 70 passengers.

CLEARED.

March 15—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with boat Cumberland in tow, with mdze.

March 16.—Steamer Chatham, Steadman, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

March 16.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 37 passengers.

Steamer Evergreen, Barbee, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

March 17—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, 40 passengers.

March 17.—Barque Reindeer, Franklin, for Demarara, by J. & D McRae & Co.; with 136,000 feet lumber.

18—Brig Oscela, Pierce, for Norfolk, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 100,000 feet lumber.

March 18—U. S. mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston; with 80 passengers.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper.

Schr. M. B. Mahoney, Orton, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned intending to move to Wilmington, wishes to dispose of her houses and lot in the Village of Kenansville, Duplin county. The lot has on it a Dwelling House, with Kitchen and Smoke-house, and adjacent to it, a large new Store House, which will also accommodate a family. The lot has three fronts, and is altogether the most desirable location in the village. It possesses unequalled advantages for improvement, and offers great inducements to any one who wishes to invest, or to purchase a residence in the thriving village of Kenansville. If the property is not disposed of before Superior Court for Duplin, it will be exposed for public sale at the Court-house on Tuesday of Court. Terms—one third cash, and the remainder on a credit of six and twelve months, with approved security.
SARAH MERKELL.
Kenansville, March 11, 1852 163-4t—28 1t.

THAT POLISH, HOW IT SHINES!

10,000 Boxes Sold Within the last Nine Months.

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Polish, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

The Polish can be found at the Drug Store of C. DuPre, Market street.
March 19, 1852 23-3m

Wholesale Prices Current.

AXES, pr dos	10 00	a	13 00
BACON, per pound.			
Hams,	11½	a	12½
Middlings,	10½	a	11
Shoulders,	00	a	00
Hog round,	10½	a	11
Western,	0	a	00
BEANS, per bush.			
White,	nom	a	0 00
BEESWAX,			
Per pound,	00	a	23
BUTTER,			
Per pound,	00	a	22
BEER, per bbl.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	00 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00
BEEF CATTLE,			
Per 100 lbs.	5 00	a	6 50
COTTON,			
Per lb.	nom 7	a	7½
CORN,			
Per bushel,	63	a	00
Meal, bush.,	00	a	80
COFFEE, per lb.			
Rio,	10½	a	11
St. Domingo,	9	a	9½
Laguyra,	10	a	11
Cuba,	00	a	00
Java,	14	a	15
CANDLES, per lb.			
Tallow,	12½	a	14
Sperm,	45	a	50
Adamantine,	25	a	30
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a	00
EMPTY BBLS., each.			
Spts. Turp.		a	1 50
FEATHERS,			
Per pound,	00	a	40
FLOUR, per barrel.			
Northern	6 50	a	8 00
Baltimore	0 00	a	0 00
Fayetteville,	0 00	a	0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.			
North River,	00	a	1 00
Eastern, ret.	0 00	a	0 00
HOLLOW-WARE,			
Per lb.	3	a	
IRON, per lb.			
English, ass'd.		a	2½
Amer., best ref.		a	3½
Swede		a	5
American sheer		a	5
Best Swede		a	6
LARD, per lb.			
No. Carolina,	10½	a	11
Western,	9	a	10
LIME, per barrel:			
Thomastown,	0 00	a	0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			
Floor. B'oa,	00 00	a	12 50
Wide do.	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			
N. E. Rum,	32	a	34
Gin,	32	a	34
Whiskey, rec.	25	a	30
Apple Brandy,	00	a	40
Peach do. none		a	00
MOLASSES, per gall.			
Cuba,	18½	a	20
New Orleans.	00	a	00
MILL SAWS.			
Heavy cast steel,			
6 ft., best qual'y		a	5 00
MULLETS,			
Per barrel,	0 00	a	0 00
NAILS, per lb.			
Cut	5	a	5½
Wrought	8	a	10
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.			
Yellow Dip,	0 00	a	2 25
Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	0 00
Hard,	0 00	a	1 25
Tar,	1 30	a	1 35
Pitch,	0 00	a	0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00
Do. No. 3,	0 00	a	0 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	29
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
OIL, per gallon.			
Sperm,	1 00	a	1 50
Linseed, N C.	75	a	1 00
Neats Foot,	00	a	1 50
PEAS, per bushel.			
Ground,	75	a	0 90
Black Eye,	00	a	00
Cow,	00	a	0 80
PORK, per barrel.			
Mess,	18 50	a	19 00
Prime,	00 00	a	00 00
POTATOES.			
Irish, bbl.	3 00	a	3 50
Sweet, bush.	75	a	80
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live,	20	a	30
Do. dead,	20	a	33
Turkeys, live,	50	a	1 00
Do. dead	lb 10	a	0 12½
RICE, per 100 lbs.			
Clean, nom.	3 25	a	3 50
Rough, bush.,	40	a	00
SALT, per bushel.			
Alum,	00	a	00
Liv'l sack,	0 00	a	0 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, per M.			
Common,	0 00	a	0 00
Contract,	4 50	a	5 50
STEEL, per lb.			
German	12½	a	
Best Cast	18	a	20
Blister	6	a	
STAVES, per M.			
W. O. barrel, rough,	12 00	a	18 00
Ash Head'g.	9 00	a	10 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	10 00	a	12 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
SUGAR, per pound.			
New Orleans,	6	a	7¾
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7½
St. Croix,	0	a	0
Loaf,	9½	a	10½
TIMBER, per M.			
Shipping,	00 00	a	00 00
Mill, prime	8 00	a	10 50
Do ord'y,	5 00	a	7 50
Do. inf'r,	4 00	a	4 50
TALLOW.			
Per pound,	7	a	8
WINES, per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a	$ 30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	1 00	a	1 25
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a	6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a	5 00

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a	30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	50
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	4 00	a	5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a	0

TO BOSTON.

Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	80	a	65
Lumber, per M.	0 00	a	0 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent.
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1852.

REMARKS.—The rise in the water courses, noticed last Thursday, has enabled a large quantity of country produce to reach market, and business has been quite brisk. The bulk of turpentine that could reach here on the late freshet, is about all in, and it is understood the streams are now all down again. There was, however, a heavy rain on Tuesday night, and the weather has since been cloudy. If the rains have extended to the interior, the rivers will again be in navigable condition, and produce will continue to arrive for some days.

BEEF CATTLE.—The stock of Beeves in Butcher's hands is light, and a prime article sells readily at highest figures. An extra prime article would probably bring higher rates, *say* about $6¦ a 7, per 100 lbs. nett.

BACON.—Several wagon loads and quantities per Rail Road have come in during the week. Prices continue firm, and in one instance a lot of hog round sold at 11 cts. per lb., which is an advance. See table.

CORN.—No receipts, and stock getting rather lighter, and the article in demand. See table for last sale from vessel.

COFFEE.—See table for prices from store, in quantity to suit.

EGGS.—Plenty, and selling from store at 12½c. per dozen.

FEATHERS.—Scarce, and sell readily at 40c per lb.

FLOUR.—We know of no wholesale transactions in this article during the week. Our quotations are confined to store rates, in lots to suit, with a light stock.

HAY.—A small lot of North River hay sold on Saturday last at $1 per 100 lbs. The stock is rather light.

HEADING.—Some 5000 ash heading were taken a day or two since, at 8 a $9 per M.

LARD.—Quotations continue firm, with slow sales.

LIME.—No receipts—stock very light.

LUMBER.—A raft of flooring boards changed hands on Saturday last, at $12 50 per M.

MOLASSES.—Two cargoes have arrived since last Thursday, from Cuba,—about 528 hhds. and 26 tierces. It has nearly all been disposed of at 18½ a 20 cents per gallon, as to quantity—90 days; and there is but little now in first hands.

NAVAL STORES.—The bulk of turpentine sold to arrive per late freshet has about all come in, and the sales during the week have fallen off considerably as compared with last Thursday's footing up. The price advanced 5 cents per bbl. on Monday afternoon, and 5 cents on Tuesday afternoon, making a total advance of 10 cents per bbl. since Thursday last. We quote as follows:

	Soft.	Hard.
Friday, 3,110 bbls. at	$2 15	$1 15
Saturday, 3,000 " "	2 15	1 15
Monday, 3,050 " "	2 15 a $2 20	1 15 a $1 20
Tuesday, 3,750 " "	2 20	1 20
Wednesday, 1,100 " "	2 25	1 25
Thursday, 250 bbls. at		

To-day, (Thursday,) some 250 barrels have changed hands—p. n. t. Sales foot up about 14,260 barrels. Holders are asking 5 cents advance on highest quotations, and 2½c. have been offered and refused. Upon the whole, the market is unsteady, with an upward tendency. In spirits turpentine we note sales of 556 bbls. since Thursday last at 29 cents per gallon, bbls. $1 75 each. Rosin.—Some 3,650 barrels common rosin have changed hands during the week at 80, 85, 87½ and 90 cents per barrel, the greater portion at 90 cents, and 432 Nos. 1 and 2, a very common article, at 95c. for No. 2, and $1 35 for No. 1. TAR.—Sales of about 650 bbls. during the week, closing at an advance of fully 10 cents per bbl. on last Thursday's quotations. See table for last sales.

PORK.—Mess Pork has still farther advanced; dealers are now selling at $18 50 a $19 per barrel.

POTATOES.—200 barrels Irish planting potatoes sold from vessel, on Monday last, at $3 per bbl. The article is retailing from store at $3 50 a $3 75 per bbl. Sweet potatoes are scarce, and are selling at 75 a 80 cents per bushel, at retail.

PEAS.—In cow peas the receipts continue light, and the article is in demand at quotations.

POULTRY.—Arrives sparingly, and prices high. See table for quotations.

SALT.—None arrived this week.

SHINGLES.—We hear of no sales.

STAVES.—White oak barrel Staves are in demand and bring $12 a $13 per M. without inspection, and $17 a $18 inspected. The quantity arriving is small. Red oak hhd. is worth from $10 to $12 per M.

TIMBER—Continues to arrive freely, and we estimate some 60 rafts having changed hands during the week within the range of our classified figures. On Saturday last the river was completely blocked up for a short time, some 40 rafts having collected at a particular place the night previous.—The Timber pounds are pretty well filled. See table for quotations.

EXCHANGE—Firm. See table.

FREIGHTS—Are more plenty, and prices firm at quotations.

CHARLESTON, March 17.—Cotton.—The market was quiet yesterday, in consequence of the very inclement state of the weather, it having rained nearly the whole day. The sales were limited to some 400 a 500 bales, at extremes ranging from 6¾ a 8½c.

NEWBERN, March 16.—Turpentine.—Dip $2 40 a $2 50. Scrape $1 50. Tar $1 30. Corn 53 a 54 cts. per bushel Meal 70 cts per bushel. Clay Peas 60 cts. per bushel. Bacon.—Hams 10 a 10½ cts. Lard 10 cts. per lb. by the bbl.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Cotton was active on Monday, and fully nine thousand bales were sold at an advance of an eighth of a cent. Strict Middling was worth 7¼ cents. Mess Pork was dull at $16 75. Whisky commanded 17½ cents.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Flour—Sales of 1500 bbls. Howard street and City Mills at $4 18 and 20 at $4 25.—Grain unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Flour—Sales of 6000 bbls. at $4 62 a $4 75. Corn Yellow 65c. Wheat—White 108c.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Naval Stores—The stock of North County Turpentine is very small, and now held for higher prices, though the continued difficulty of obtaining freight tends to prevent transactions in this article, as also in Rosin. We have only to note sales of 400 bbls. North County Common Rosin at $1 20; 400 Wilmington, $1 85 delivered; 800 do. $1 25 a $1 30 in yard; 200 Tar, $1 81½; and 400 Spirits Turpentine, 37 a 37½ cash, and 38 cents, 90 days, wholesale, and 38 to 40 cash, in retail lots. The latest advices from Liverpool and London, and also from the Continent, are more favorable for Turpentic and Spirits Turpentine, than for some time past.

BOSTON, March 13.—Naval Stores.—In Spirits Turpentine there have been sales of 150 bbls. at 40c. per gal., cash, at which the market is now steady. The sales of Tar have been in small lots at $2 12½ a $2 37½ per bbl., cash and 6 mos. In Rosin or Pitch no movement.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 2nd Monday in June next, the following tracts of land, and town lots, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1850, and cost of advertising:

No. of Town lots and Acres of Land.	By whom listed.	Where Situated.	Am't of Tax.
1 town lot	Hannah Brown

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, NC.
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
Dr. Sherwood, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Cigars.

We don't like to puff anything unless it be a good cigar now and then—not so plenty an article be it known—but as cigars were made to be puffed we see no objection to our stating that the "worthy" has had a present made to him, by Messrs. Howard & Peden, of some very fine ones, which they have lately imported. We have consumed some few of them, and although, like all earthly enjoyments, they have ended in smoke and left nothing behind but ashes, still they *were* good—alas, that we must speak in the past tense!

"The smoke of other days is faded,
And all its puffings past—
For "Price" with heavy hand hath shaded
The "stumps" too bright to last."

We understand that Messrs. H. & P. have "a few more of the same sort left."

The Convention Question.

As a matter of political history, and also of present interest to our readers, many of whom are whigs, we re-publish from the Herald of Saturday last some interesting correspondence in relation to the question of a State Convention in connection with the Whig meeting of Monday night last. The gentlemen whose names are signed to the various communications are well known to our citizens, and we honor them for the stand they have taken. We pretend to some knowledge of the western portion of our State, and of the views of the people there, and we most positively assert, and stake our reputation for discernment upon the assertion, that those in that section who insist upon an unlimited State Convention look to it as a direct means of abolishing the present basis. This thing of a Convention may be made a test question with the Whig party, but we feel assured that it cannot receive the approval of a majority of the Whigs of the East. Prudence and propriety alike counsel the passage of the "Equal Suffrage" Law, as a means of demonstrating the practicability of effecting any really desirable changes through the use of the conservative and cautious means indicated by the Constitution.

☞ Messrs. J. C. & R. B. Wood are going to add fifty rooms to their Hotel. Much needed.

☞ The laying of iron on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad has commenced on the other side of Brunswick River, and will be pushed forward with all due energy.

Received.

The Edinburgh Review, for January, 1852, from Leonard Scott & Co.

Also, the N. C. University Magazine, for March, from W. D. Cook, eRaleigh.

Also, the Medical Examiner, for March, from Messrs. Lindsay & Blackeston, Philadelphia.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. W. S. Ashe, for public documents.

☞ The committee on commerce in the House of Representatives, has reported an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the Harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. Now is the time to push *our* claims. Keep the ball in motion.

For the Journal.

Pursuant to notice by the Magistrate of Police, a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of the town and district took place at Masonic Hall, on Wednesday evening, 10th March, 1852, on the subject of improvements of Bars, River, and Sea Marks.

The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Robert W. Brown, Esq., and appointing Henry Nutt, Esq., as secretary.

The chairman introduced the subject of the meeting by some very appropriate remarks relative to the improvement of our Bars, Harbor, River, Hospital, &c.

The following resolution, offered by Mauger London, Esq., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five, consisting of Dr. F. J. Hill, D. K. McRae, Esq., Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., P. K. Dickinson, Esq., and Joshua G. Wright, Esq., be appointed to report forthwith to this meeting on the subject of memorializing Congress.

The meeting having been informed that the Government contemplated abandoning the erection of a "River Light" at the upper Jettee, on Ready Point, it was the unanimous sense of this meeting that said work should *not* be abandoned, as it seems indispensably necessary in forming a chain of connection for the proper navigation of the river; and that the Collector of this Port be respectfully requested to urge its completion upon the General Government.

The committee under Mr. London's resolution, having retired for the purpose, submitted the following report and resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Whereas, the present condition of the Bars and River of this Port is such as to require immediate action for the improvement of the one and the other, in order to protect us from difficulties and disasters, calamitous, if not ruinous, to our commerce. Therefore—

Resolved, That it is all-important to procure from Congress, as speedily as possible, an ample appropriation for the accomplishment of the work now necessary to be done; and that a memorial be forthwith drawn for the signature of the citizens of this District, praying for such an appropriation and such action as may be requisite to effect the desired improvements.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of ten, be appointed to correspond with the officers of the Coast Survey now in Charleston, and to extend to them an invitation to visit Wilmington, for the purpose of conferring with the citizens of our town upon the subject of our wants connected with our Harbor.

Resolved, That the said committee be considered a standing committee in conjunction with the Town Authorities, to take the requisite action as to all matters calculated to advance and accomplish the necessary works in our Harbor.

Resolved, That a memorial be prepared and forwarded to Congress upon the subject of a Marine Hospital for this Port, and praying for an adequate appropriation therefor.

Under a resolution of the above report, the following gentlemen were appointed the standing committee of operation and correspondence:

Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr., F. J. Hill, D. K. McRae, P. K. Dickinson, Joshua G. Wright, H. Nutt, O. G. Parsley, Gen. Alex. McRae, Jno. A. Taylor, R. W. Brown.

Ordered to be published in all the Gazettes of this town; whereupon the meeting adjourned.

R. W. BROWN, Ch'n.

H. Nutt, Sec'y.

Congress.

Washington March 10, 1852.

Senate.—Mr. Downs reported a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to apportion representatives according to the late census. Ordered to be printed. He also reported a bill providing that the next Presidential election be held under the new apportionment; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Homestead bill, and the discussion of Presidential questions was continued.

Washington, March 11.

Senate.—Mr. Brooke, the new Senator from Mississippi, appeared and took his seat to-day.

After a debate upon the resolution for paying Kossuth's expenses from the contingent fund, the Iowa Railroad bill was taken up, and the debate continued upon that.

House of Representatives.—The Homestead Exemption bill was taken up, and the general debate with regard to national politics and the Presidential question, for which this bill is made the occasion, was continued.

From the Herald.

Communications.

The following Communications, growing out of the recent meeting of the Whigs of this County, are worthy the attention of the party.

Wilmington, N. C., March 10th, 1852.

Mr. Editor:—Circumstances, entirely beyond our control, prevented us from attending the Whig meeting held in Masonic Hall, on Monday night last. We regret this, from the necessity which compels us to trouble you with this communication.

In the published proceedings of the meeting we see that a "resolution" was passed expressing a preference for an open Convention, as the only Democratic Republican mode of amending the Constitution.

We do NOT regard this resolution as a correct expression of the sentiment of the Whigs of New Hanover. On the contrary we believe that it would have been defeated by an overwhelming majority, if there had been a larger number of Whigs present on the occasion.

If, however, we are mistaken in this, we have only to say that we cannot represent such sentiments. We are opposed, AT ALL HAZARDS, to an open Convention, under existing circumstances; and feel bound thus publicly to decline our appointment as Delegates to the State Convention.

Respectfully, &c.,

ROBT. H. COWAN,
GEO. DAVIS.

Wilmington, N. C., March 10th, 1852.

Mr. Editor:—I have discovered upon reading the proceedings of the late Whig Meeting, as published in your last number, that I have been appointed a delegate to the "State Convention." Now, Sir, there was a resolution passed at that meeting which to me was exceedingly odious. I refer to the resolution which was introduced, as stated in your paper, by Mr. Loring, and approving of an "open Convention." I was present at the latter part of the meeting, and as you are aware, used my utmost exertions in opposition to that resolution.

Convinced as I am of the correctness of the views which I expressed on that occasion, I could not conscientiously attend the "State Convention," with that resolution "packed upon my back," and must therefore decline the appointment.

Respectfully, &c.,

O. P. MEARES.

Mr. Editor:—As the adoption of a resolution in favor of an "open Convention" (for amending the Constitution) by the Whig meeting held in this town on the evening of the 8th inst. has caused much discontent among the Whigs of New Hanover, and as I happened to be Chairman of that meeting, I think it a duty incumbent upon me, in justice to the Whigs of the county, and to prevent misapprehension in other parts of the State as to their true position, to give a short history of the action of the meeting on said resolution.

The meeting—and I say it with mortification—was a small one. I do not suppose there were more than thirty persons present at any one time. Upon the presentation of the series of resolutions by the commitee appointed to prepare them, Mr. Loring (who was one of the committee) made remarks to the effect that he dissented from the 5th resolution, as not being in accordance with his views on the question of amending the Constitution, and said that he had a substitute therefor, which he should propose at the proper time. When the 5th resolution, which reads as follows,

That the question with regard to the mode of amending the Constitution, has no legitimate connection with the office of Governor; and we protest against it as an issue to be sustained by the Whig Candidate;

came up, Mr. Loring moved to strike it out, and insert the following:

Resolved, That in regard to the amendment of the Constitution, the only Democratic Republican mode is by an open Convention, in which the voice of the whole people may be expressed.

The motion was decided in the negative.

After the regular series of resolutions had been passed on and approved of, Mr. Loring again offered his resolution.—On taking a vote upon it, it was lost, according to the apprehension of the Chairman, and so decided by him. Thereupon, some gentleman called for a division, to test the correctness of the decision. A short debate, mainly on the Convention question, followed the call. On counting, it was found that the resolution was adopted by a majority of one.

This, as well as I remember, is a correct account of the whole matter. And, as properly connected with it, I have no hesitation in saying that I do not believe one-tenth part of the Whigs of New Hanover are favorable to an open, unrestricted Convention for revising the Constitution.

For my own part, I am opposed to changing that instrument in any particular—by any mode; being satisfied with it as it is.

A. A. BROWN.

From the Raleigh Register.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By Ruffin, Ch. J., in State v. Arnold, from Columbus, declaring there is no error in the judgment. Also, in Doe ex dem Worth v. York, from Randolph, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Lowder v. Nading and Shultz, in equity, from Forsythe.

By Nash, J., in Gibbony v. Miller, (two cases,) from Guilford, declaring that there is no error in the order of the Superior Court. Also, in March v. Leckie, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Branson v. Fentress, from Randolph, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Tilghman v. West, in equity from Lenoir, declaring that there is no error in the interlocutory order. Also, in Roe v. Lovick, in equity, from Craven, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Semmons v. McDonald, in equity, from Rockingham, directing a decree for the Plaintiff.

By Pearson, J., in Lawyer v. Jarvis, from Camden, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Lewis v. Cook, from Franklin, awarding a venire de novo.—Also, in Waterman & Sons v. Williamson, from Columbus, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Simpson v. Justice, in equity from Craven, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Graham v. Roberts, in equity, from Craven, directing a reference. Also, in Simmons v. Loftin, in equity from Lenoir. Also, in Simmons v. Hendricks, in equity, from Randolph, reversing the decretal order. Also in Crudup v. Patterson, on exceptions to Master's report.

A writer in the Salisbury *Watchman* takes us to task, in a friendly way, for some remarks we made relative to the question of granting licenses being made a test in elections; and expresses a fear that we are "not as we used to was." The writer is mistaken—we are a little *more so*; we have always advocated the cause of Temperance, as it should be urged, *moral suasion* being the great lever, which properly wielded will effect desirable ends—but we are over-legislated now, and feel unwilling to allow every reformed drunkard to set himself up as a law-expounder, law-maker, or exemplar, for those who have ever practiced the virtues of Temperance in its true sense. We have just chanced on an article in the *Southern Press*, which gives our views far better than we could have expressed them. Here it is:

"Of late years, temperance, as it is called, or abstinence from all alcoholic and even fermented liquids, has become a fashionable virtue. Societies have been formed, pledges made, and proscription proclaimed against all use, however moderate, of beverages which, in excess, will intoxicate. Those engaged in this movement assume the character of moral reformers, although they admit into such association the votaries of every other vice. But this might be excused, provided they confined themselves to the expedients of moral suasion and voluntary self-restraint. The tendency, however, has occasionally been developed, of a design to enforce, by political power and by legislation, a conformity to this solitary fragment of a moral code. In the State of Maine, the sale of intoxicating liquors has been positively prohibited, under the penalty of confiscation, and in New York, Ohio, and other States, a comprehensive movement is going on for the same purpose. A law like this is a sumptuary law. If it can be justified, why not prescribe by law the costume of the people. If it were reduced to a uniform standard of coarseness and simplicity, a vast amount of money would be saved, extravagance would be prevented, and poverty, and want, and fraud, and crime, averted. Why not restrict the size, and cost, and furniture of dwellings? Why not restrict the diet, and return to the black porridge of Sparta?

Now sumptuary regulations are enforced on the slaves of a plantation, and liquor prohibited—very properly—on the ground that they are morally inferior and unfit to govern themselves. But for a mere numerical majority in a State to impose such restraints on a minority of political or social equals, is to enforce one of the essential conditions of slavery. Such is the modern transcendental idea of liberty and equality!

As for success in any such attempt, it is essentially impossible. *Compulsory morality is a contradiction in terms.* And the result will only *be a reaction which will run into the opposite extreme.* The movement, however, is deeply significant. It proceeds on the assumption of great moral decline in the habits of the people, and the necessity of reform; and it betrays the incapacity of the people to perceive, or their inaptitude to apply, the effectual remedy.

Yorkville Remedy.

Kentucky for Cass.—The Democratic State Convention of Kentucky has elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention, in favor of Gen. Cass. The vote stood—Cass 101; Douglass 72. Cass electors were also chosen.

Louisiana Democratic State Convention.

Baton Rouge, March 10th.—The Democratic State Convention of Louisiana, to appoint delegates to the Democratic National Convention, met here yesterday. Gen. Cass was declared their favorite candidate for the Presidency, by 101 votes, to 72 for Douglass—the friends of Mr. Buchanan having withdrawn his name and joined the Cass-men. Resolutions were passed, adopting the Baltimore platform, and declaring that the party would sustain the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

General Butler's Letter to Mr. Breckinridge.

The following letters, read by Mr. Breckenridge in the House on Thursday, were written by General Butler to explain his position on the slavery question, with especial reference to his proposed nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency:

Carrollton, Kentucky, Feb. 9, 1852.

Dear Sir: I was quite sick at Louisville, and am still too unwell to answer your letter in such a manner as I could wish. I have therefore concluded to send you a copy of one written some time since to F. P. Blair, esq., but not forwarded for the reasons stated. You will please compare them, and hand the original to Mr. Blair. I think it probable this letter may answer your purpose as well, or better, than any I can write, as it is the only one I have ever written to any one of the Freesoil party; and is a full statement of all that has ever taken place between us. I do not wish it published, but you are at liberty to show it to any one you please. Of one thing be fully assured, that whatever support I may receive, from that or any other quarter, will be without the slightest condition, either express or implied, on my part.

With high regard, truly your friend,

W. O. BUTLER.

Hon. J. C. Breckenridge.

Carrollton, Ky., January 27, 1852.

Dear Sir: I enclose you the proceedings of the Democratic Convention held at Frankfort on the 8th instant, which it was my intention to have done so soon as I received them, but was prevented by the freezing up of the Ohio, which destroyed all of our mail facilities for near three weeks. The resolutions speak for themselves; and it is only necessary for me to say that they were submitted to me before they were acted upon by the convention, and met my entire approbation. What effect they are likely to have upon myself politically, I did not pause to inquire. It is sufficient for me that they are in strict accordance with my own opinions—opinions not of a day, nor lightly entertained, and therefore not likely to be changed nor abandoned; opinions, too, in which the American people feel a deep interest, and therefore proper to be made known. In the proceedings of this convention there is nothing new, not in the slightest degree at war with that spirit of conciliation which seems likely to pervade every section of the Union. While the first and second resolutions express, in bold and unmistakable language, what the people of Kentucky believe to be their constitutional rights in relation to the all-engrossing issues growing out of the institution of slavery; still, by the third resolution, the convention resolves that the people of Kentucky will abide by, and maintain, all the late acts of Congress known as the Compromise measures, as a final settlement of all the questions embraced in those acts.

If her opinions should be deemed extreme, it but serves to prove how much Kentucky is ready to yield in the spirit of compromise. Every day's experience but serves to convince me, more and more, of the wisdom and patriotism of the great men who brought about those healing measures. It is as though a great national altar had been erected in our midst, on which every lover of our country is invited to lay his offering of peace, and to offer up his prayers for the perpetuity of our Union, and the continuance of the inestimable blessings which we enjoy under its protection.

The Territorial question, although one of much importance, is fortunately, from its very nature, destined to be one of short duration. In a few years our wild Territories will all become populous States, and each State will settle within its own borders the question of slavery, by constitutional enactments that none can question. In the meantime, the rights, whether real or imaginary, of the contending parties, will remain unimpaired. Let us, then, wait on *time*, with the full assurance that He whose march is tracked by the desolation of kingdoms and empires in the olden East, will bring "healing in His wings" to the young West.

The Fugitive Slave law, with the entire South, is one of most vital importance. The people of Kentucky are more interested in it than those of any other State, and their delegates at Frankfort have properly marked, with much emphasis, the necessity of its strict enforcement. This, we think, we have a constitutional right to demand of the General Government. Kentucky does not make this demand in wantonness, nor for herself alone, nor yet for the South, but for the entire Union; for the people of Kentucky honestly believe, that upon the faithful execution of that law the peace, the prosperity, and the integrity of the Union all are staked.

The Compromise measures will, in all probability, be added to the Democratic platform of 1848, as they have been endorsed by most of the Democratic conventions in the Union. Whether this be done or not, every candidate for the office of President will stand pledged to support them.

My native State has done me the honor, through its convention, to recommend me to the favorable consideration of the National Convention, to be held in June next. Without such recommendation, I had resolved that, with my own consent, my name should not be presented to that body. Acting on this determination, I have, until within a few days past, answered none of the many political letters received from other States, which you will please accept as my apology for not having replied to yours. Still, the simple fact that we met together on a crowded steamboat and breakfasted at a crowded hotel, where not one word was uttered by either that might not, for aught I care, have been proclaimed in the market-place, connected with another most astounding fact, that you and some of your political friends have dared to commit the overt act of intimating your preference for myself over other gentlemen who are presumed to occupy precisely the same political position that I do, have, it seems, afforded sufficient grounds, with certain writers for newspapers, to charge upon us a corrupt intrigue to secure the vote of the Freesoil party. I do not refer to this report for the purpose of marking its falsity; that you know full well. My purpose is, to point out distinctly the course I have acted upon and intend to adhere to.—I have nothing to do with the hopes and expectations that usually enter into a Presidential canvass. They are natural, and, when based on merit and fitness, not blamable. It is enough for me to say that I will not minister to them in the slightest degree.—It is my wish to stand perfectly aloof from the contest, and suffer public opinion to form itself. I prize the character of a gentleman much higher than the office of President.

I have now given you my views briefly, but I trust with sufficient clearness, and beg that you will act precisely as you would have done had you known them in advance.

Whatever your course may be, I am satisfied that it will be dictated by your sense of right, and will in no degree disturb, on my part, that friendship which grew up between us when schoolboys together, and has travelled with us thus far through life, and to which I had the vanity to believe, and still believe, I am indebted for that preference to which has been assigned a very different and much less honorable motive.

With high regard, truly your friend,

W. O. BUTLER.

To F. P. Blair, esq.

Crime in England and Ireland.

The New York Herald says, that it is a fact established by statistical returns that there are five offences committed in a single city in England, for one committed in the whole of Ireland. It appears from the Revenue, Population and Commercial Returns, for the year 1849, recently printed, that crime in London, as against all Ireland, stands as follows:

	London.	*Ireland.*
Murders, and attempts to murder by knife, shooting and poison	91	—
Unnatural offences, assaults with intent to commit unnatural offences	36	51
Bigamy	27	11
Suicides	207	—
Embezzlement	238	89
Conspiracies to defraud	387	128
Offences against currency	619	241
Indecent exposure	57	10
Smuggling	302	—
Robberies by prostitutes	2,899	353
Total	4,071	883

This is about five crimes to one; and if we take the relative population into account, it would make the balance sheet show about twenty to one.

The Mail.—There is something wrong about the transportation of the great paper mail which leaves New York at 5½ P. M.—*Patriot.*

You may well say that there is something wrong. We begin to suspect that there is a leetle more attention paid to *males* fearful of going *out*, than of *mails* coming in. We cannot see why the mails cannot arrive one day (weather and accidents excepted) punctually as well as another. There is no ice in the Susquehanna now for an excuse.

Baltimore Clipper.

Criminal Punishments in China.

The Chinese are represented as a humane people. We would not so conclude from the character of their Penal code and their modes of punishment. T. T. Meadows, Esq., translator to her B. M.'s Consulate in China, recently read a paper before the Arctic Society of London describing the execution of thirty-four rebels or banditti as they are termed in Chinese phraseology. The scene of the execution is thus narrated by Mr. Meadows. We think it can scarcely be matched in the annals of a civilised people.

"The scene occurred at the ordinary place of execution at Canton, where it is stated that more than five hundred human beings have been put to death within the past eight months; that Mr. Meadows was accompanied by two English residents at Canton; and that he found in the place, which he entered by a strongly guarded door, a few of the lower officials, but no visible preparation of any kind, except a cross at which the thirty-fourth criminal was to be cut up, and a fire of fragrant sandal-wood burning before the shed where the Mandarins sat to superintend the executions, in order to conceal what is described as the "horrid effluvia" arising from the decomposed heads remaining there.

"After waiting (says the account) a considerable time, all the criminals were introduced, most of them walking to their places, but some carried in baskets, and tumbled out on the spot appointed for them, where they lay powerless, either from excess of fear or from treatment inflicted, during trial and imprisonment. A man stood behind each criminal, and placed him in a kneeling position, with his face towards the ground, holding him in this position by grasping his hands, which were bound behind his back. In case of resistance, which happens very rarely, the criminal's queue is held by a second assistant and dragged forward by force, so as to keep the neck extended. When all the criminals were placed in the required positions, the executioner seized a sabre with both hands, and proceeded to his work. In the present instance, the man was a mild looking soldier selected from the ranks of the army. The sword was a common sabre of three feet in length; and one of those employed on the occasion was laid on the Society table. It appears that there is no official weapon required; for the officers of the army, anxious to "flesh their swords," send them for the purpose to the executioner, who has thus a sufficient supply for his most extensive operations. The number decapitated on the occasion described was thirty-three; and the executioner took up a fresh sword as soon as he felt the edge of the one employed becoming dull, which was usually the case after cutting off two or three heads.

When all was ready, the man stood firm, with his legs somewhat apart. On hearing the word '*pan*' pronounced by the officer superintending, and after a sharp order to the criminal, 'Don't move!' he raised his sword straight up, and brought it rapidly down with the full strength of both arms, giving additional force to the blow by dropping his body perpendicularly to a sitting posture. The horrid task was soon done; after cutting off the head of one victim, the man threw himself, by a bound, into a position by the side of the next; and in somewhat less than three minutes the whole thirty-three were headless,—the head, in every case but the first, being completely severed at one blow. In three or four cases, where the criminals retained their full strength, the bodies, after decapitation, rose quite upright; and Mr. Meadows is satisfied that unless restrained by the man behind they would have sprung into the air. When this part of the tragedy was over, the more horrible work of slow death was carried into effect upon the remaining criminal, who was bound to the cross mentioned above. He was a strongly built man, apparently forty years old, who had escaped in the first instance, but who had voluntarily surrendered himself to certain death, in order to save from torture his wife and family, who had been seized by the Chinese government with the cruel policy usual on such occasions. In this instance, the flesh was cut from the forehead, breast and extremities of the sufferer with a short knife, which was on the table before the meeting; the body was immediately taken from the cross, and the head cut off. The duration of the punishment was about four or five minutes. The bodies were then packed up in coffins and carried away.

An English Mummy.

A few weeks since some workmen engaged on the old Parliament House, London, discovered in a sort of cell or vault a human body, supposed to be that of an ecclesiastic, embalmed after the manner of an Egyptian mummy. We find the following account of the unrolling:

The process was performed under the superintendence of Dr. Pettigrew. After a layer of five thick canvass cloths had been removed from off the face, a second series, bound round by strings, presented themselves. These being loosened, the face was disclosed in a most remarkable state of preservation.—The cartilage of the nose was not at all decayed, and, with the lips and other portions of the face, remained perfectly flexible to the touch. Even the expression of the countenance was in a great degree retained, and it was remarked that the identity of the individual would not have been impossible had any compeer of his venerable age been present. The abdomen was found to be folded in ten layers of canvass cloth, each appearing to have been soaked in wax and nitre, or salts of some such description.

On the wrappers being removed, the stomach was found to have retreated from the cloth, and to have become a mass of adipose matter, in which state the legs and arms were also found. No writing of any description was discovered in the folds, nor was any mark leading to an identity of the individual found. The body measured five feet eleven inches in length, and, judging from the front teeth remaining, three or four of which in the lower jaw were much worn, must have been that of a very aged man. The mouth was filled with tow, which had evidently been steeped in wax, and a small quantity of hair remained on the chin and upper lip. The body was enclosed in ten layers of very thick canvass, and bound round by strings. The crozier was entirely of oak, with an elaborately carved crook, the whole measuring six feet two inches in length. The body is supposed to be that of Lydwolfe, Bishop of St. David's, who died about the middle of the fifteenth century.

New Orleans Mint.—Statement of the deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint of the United States at New Orleans, during the month of February, 1852:

DEPOSITS.

Gold, $482,576 99, of which $474,094 76 California gold	$482,576 98
Silver, $16,084 52, of which, $2,728 04 parted from California gold	16,084 52
Total amount of deposits	$498,661 51

COINAGE.

Gold, 2,500 Double Eagles	$170,000 00
" 12,000 Eagles	120,000 00
" 44,000 Quarter Eagles	110,000 00
64,500 pieces. Total	$400,000 00

No delivery of silver coin.
New Orleans, March 1, 1852.

The Japan Expedition.

Washington, March 10.

The following is a list of the vessels which will compose the squadron which has recently been ordered to the East Indies:

The steamer Mississippi, flag ship, McClung, captain, having on board Commodore Perry, commander of the Squadron.

Steam Frigate Susquehanna, Capt. Buchanan.

Steamer Princeton, Commander Sidney Smith Lee.

Sloop of War St. Marys, Commander George A. McGruder.

Sloop of War Plymouth, Commander John Kelly.

Sloop of war Saratoga, commander Wm. L. Walker.

Brig Perry, Lieut. Fairfax.

Storeship Supply, Lieut. Arthur St. Clair. Napoleon B. Harrison, naval storekeeper afloat to the East India Squadron.

The Susquehanna, Plymouth, and Saratoga, are already on the Pacific coast, awaiting the arrival of the remainder of the squadron. The St. Mary's is now on the way to Japan, having on board the Japan sailors, and on reaching Japan will await the arrival of the squadron.

The residue of the squadron will propably get under way in the course of April.

The objects of the expedition are well known.

It is designed to effect a landing at Jedda, the capital city of Japan, at all hazards, and orders have been given to make various explorations on shore, and to leave no efforts untried to open commercial intercourse with that long sealed people. It is supposed the squadron will be absent about 18 months.

Rail Road Iron.—Three ships, laden with Rail Road Iron for the Raleigh and Gaston Road, have just arrived in James River, and will be ready to discharge their cargoes at City Point in a day or two.

Richmond Enquirer, 11th.

Toleration.—When Abraham sat in his tent door, according to his custom, waiting to entertain strangers, he espied an old man stooping and leaning on his staff, weary with age and travel, coming towards him, who was an hundred years of age. He received him kindly, washed his feet, provided supper, and caused him to sit down; but observed that the old man ate and prayed not, nor begged for the blessings on his meat, he asked him why he did not worship the God of Heaven. The old man told him that he worshipped fire only, and acknowledged no other God. At which answer Abraham grew so zealously angry that he thrust the old man out of his tent, and exposed him to all the evils of the night, and in an unguarded condition. When the old man was gone, God called to Abraham, and asked him where the stranger was? He replied, I thrust him away because he did not worship Thee. God answered him, I have suffered him these hundred years, although he dishonored me; and couldst thou not endure him one night.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

From the South Pacific.—Advices from Valparaiso to January 26th, state that tranquility had been restored in Chili. The Chili State prisoners banished in the Straits of Magellan, had risen upon the garrison and gained the mastery. The American barque Florida, which had arrived at the Straits with a number of revolutionists had been seized by them. It is also stated that the American Consul at Valparaiso had been advised that another American vessel, (name unknown,) bound from California to New York, with a large amount of gold on board, had been captured by these renegades, who had sailed with both vessels for "parts unknown." There being, unfortunately, no American man-of-war on this part of the coast at present, the English and French admirals have both dispatched ships in search of these daring pirates.

A similar outbreak has recently occurred at the island of Juan Fernandez, and attempts made to take the American barque Eliza, which was freighted with wood, there at the time; but she succeeded in putting out to sea before they accomplished their designs.—This island is at present one of the depots for the Chili prisoners.

"The fingers of the deaf and dumb," says Prof. Kneadson, the teacher of drawing in the N. York Asylum, "are considerably *longer* than those of people in general." He attributes this peculiarity to the constant use of their finger in communicating with each other. For a similar reason, the fingers of violinists frequently attain an extraordinary length. The second finger of Paganini's left hand is said to have been a *full inch* longer than either of its neighbors; and those who are so fortunate as to enjoy the acquaintance of Ole Bull are aware that he has a *whole hand* as well as a whole heart. (Dancers, by the way, should be longer, *in toe toe*, than any other people.)

Martial Spirit of the Americans.—If Lord J. Russell intends to measure our defensive preparations by the limits to which "even the United States" carry these peculiar institutions, it will be hard to say where our national soldiering is to stop. In the matter of estimates, it is true that the demonstrations of America are exceedingly moderate and pacific; but in respect of genuine martial spirit, and fondness for military display, there are no people on earth more conspicuous than the countrymen of Elihu Burritt. The fact is worth observing, both by those who are entrusted with the administration of affairs and those who have charged themselves with the peculiar advocacy of the doctrines of peace. Undoubtedly, where the regular army is small, the annual expenditure is small also; but where every man is a perfect soldier in his own conceit, the spirit of military enthusiasm can never fail to be effectually diffused. No people have been more pugnacious than the citizens of free States habituated to volunteer soldiering. It has been repeatedly seen in America that the habits of the militiamen pass with the utmost promptitude into those of the regular campaigner; and we very much doubt whether the Emperor of Russia himself commands half so martial a population as the President of the Union. Early in the American war it was plainly discerned, by the most sagacious of British statesmen, that our armies, superior as they showed themselves in the field, must be utterly unavailing against the resources of a country where every citizen could wield a musket with good will against an invader. The result proved the truth of the prediction; and though we do not, as we have said, consider the tendencies of these institutions as highly pacific, there is no doubt that they furnish an impregnable bulwark against the hostile attack.

London Times.

Austrian Law.—A young shopman has just been sentenced to twenty blows with a stick, heavy irons for a week, and enrolment in a punishment company to work in a fortress, at Vienna, for not taking off his hat, in the street, as the Emperor returned from a review! There was apparently not the smallest reason to suppose that the omission was intentional, the young man having voluntarily explained, that he was so taken with the sudden sight of the horses and uniforms in the cavalcade that he totally forgot everything else. The sentence, however, was enforced as an example. A physician having examined the prisoner, and declared that he could not bear the infliction of punishment with a stick, he was flogged with rods. Circumstances of this sort spread general terror, and cause an intense desire for emigration.

A correspondent of the London News writes from Vienna, "Very lately, here, a peasant was seen to laugh as an Austrian detachment (1000 strong) was marching past. The officer in command saw the insulting demonstration, halted his party, placed the peasant against an adjoing wall, and then defiling his men in a single file, ordered them to spit in the man's face as they marched past."

Variety of Amber.—There is a variety of amber, of the opacity of white wax, with a very slight yellowish tinge. It is found intermixed with yellow amber, in thin bands of some breadth. When the magnificent pile of buildings called Fonthill Abbey, was exhibited to the public, before the sale of its curious and costly furniture, it contained an amber cabinet, as beautiful in workmanship as material. It was quadrangular, and about fifteen inches by twelve at the base, standing on four legs, that raised it about half an inch from its pedestal. It was pyramidal in form, about fourteen inches high, and divided into eleven stages. These were separated by a ledge of yellow amber, about one-eighth of an inch in thickness, projecting a little over the under stage, like a cornice.—The front of each stage was ornamented with recumbent figures in white amber, in relief. Some parts were at least one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The effect was much like that of the white figures on the purple ground of the well-known Portland Vase. Each stage had the appearance of opening as a drawer. The top was flat, and the whole of the yellow amber beautifully transparent.

The social feelings have not been unaptly compared to a dark heap of embers, which when separated, soon languish, darken, and expire; but placed together, they glow with a ruddy and intense heat.

A charitable old lady, named Rosa Dollahan, familiarly known as "Aunt Rosa," died lately in Vincennes, Indiana, in the 83d year of her age. She had such an antipathy to the male sex that she never held communication with males when she could avoid it. Even her will had to be written by her female friends, to whom she also entrusted the disposal of her property.

New Hampshire Election.—Concord, March 11.—Returns from nearly the whole State are in and show the election of Martin, dem. for Governor, by about 1500 majority. The democrats will have nearly every member of the State Senate, and 25 majority in the House, thus securing a United States Senator in place of Jonn P. Hale.

Preparations are now making for the construction of a submarine telegraph between England and Ireland. The cable will be sixty miles long.

Miss Frederika Bremer will soon publish, in England, her work on America, called "Homes in the New World."

The Southwark Bank, in Philadelphia, refused to redeem one of its $5 bills the other day because the president's name was partly torn off, and it was otherwise much mutilated. The holder entered suit against the Bank, and recovered judgment.

Election of Judges in Virginia.—The Virginia House of Delegates has passed the bill to elect Judges by the people, on the fourth Thursday of April, and making their term of office commence on the first of July.

An old ballad thus gives the genealogy of Snow:

"My father is the Northern Wind,
My mother is the Water,
Old Parson Winter married them—
And I'm their hopeful Daughter."

There was wit in the wag who, reading in a shop window, "table bear sold here," stepped at once into the store, and asked if the *bear* was the man's own *bruin*.

Two at a Time.—The coroner of Philadelphia recently held two inquests in one morning over the bodies of two females,—the verdict in each being—"death from excessive intemperance."

Miss Fantadling says the first time a young man 'sat up with her,' she felt as if a sweet brier was climbing up her chair, while honey-suckles so hid the legs of the table that she thought she was in 'Paradise regained.' Poor girl she had it bad.

Lord North, who had perfect antipathy to music, being asked why he did not subscribe to the Ancient Concerts, and being urged as a reason for it that his brother, the Bishop of Winchester did, "Ay," replied his lordship, "If I was as deaf as my brother, I would subscribe too."

The population of the world is estimated at nine hundred and sixty millions. The amount of the precious metals in circulation is four hundred millions sterling, being nearly two dollars to every man, woman and child.

Let us convince others, if we can; but whether or no, let us do what is right. If opposed, we have only to improve the hindrance to the exercise of some other virtue. Thou hast never aimed at what was impossible, but only at what was right; and if thou dost but this, thou hast thy reward.

The Southern Democracy.—A prominent Democrat of Alabama writes to the Richmond Enquirer:—"The Democracy are re-organizing with great rapidity, and at the next presidential election, you may look for the right kind of a Democratic majority—12,000 or so."

The Adrian Expositor says, "We understand there is an Ottawa Indian lady in Michigan who will soon take the field of song under the title of the 'Wild Owl,' who can hoot down all her illustrious predecessors!"

The Spirit of the Times says, on the subject of racing time:—"No horse ever went a mile within a minute, although it has been alleged of the Flying Dutchman. Such a feat is impossible—for it would require to have a horse with a stride of ninety feet, and perform it once every second. The best time ever made was in a four mile race by Fashion. The time was 7 minutes and 28¾ seconds.

A lady died recently in England, who had been married 68 years to the husband that survives her. She was a hundred years old, and her husband is ninety-three.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 11.—Boat Jas. Ellis, Daniel, from Whitehall, to Miles Costin; with 106 bbls. spirits turpentine, and 340 barrels rosin.

Boat David Lewis, McClammy, from Whitehall, to Miles Costin; with 30 bbls. spirits turpentine, and 300 bbls. rosin.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington Bates, from Charleston; with 50 passengers.

Steamer Chatham, Steadman, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Brig Angola, Overlock, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

March 12.—Schr. Memento, Smith, from New York to J. H. Flanner; with iron for W. & M. R. R., and mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 20 passengers.

13—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 30 passengers.

March 13—Schr. Alcyona, Whitaker, from New Haven, to George Harriss.

14.—Brig Anawon, Alma, from Cuba, to J. Hathaway & Son; with molasses.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston.

Steamer Evergreen, Barbee, from Fayetteville to A. D. Cazaux.

OFF THE BAR.—Barque Saranac, Bigley, from C